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ENDING SUMMIT U.S. TALKS FAILED TO END TENSION

REUTERS Tokyo 20000 in English 014 000 4 May 87

[Reut] Tokyo, May 4 20000 — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, fresh from a Japan-U.S. summit, acknowledged Wednesday his talks with President Ronald Reagan failed to produce intended results to ease trade tensions. But he insisted in testimony before the House of Representatives' Budget Committee that "I did my best" to avoid a trade war with the United States, Japan's biggest trading partner.

The results from talks with Reagan, other administration officials and congressional leaders "were not necessarily sufficient," Nakasone said in response to a question from Socialist Party lawmaker Tomiyuki Fukuda. The premier won a vague promise from Reagan that the U.S. may lift 100 percent tariffs on selected Japanese products before the seven-nation Gattai summit next month.

Despite a bilateral pledge to work for exchange rate stability, the yen has remained strong against the U.S. dollar, clouding the prospects of rapid Japanese economic expansion.

Nakasone promised that his talks with the President "did not reach mutual understanding between the two countries which appear close to the brink of a trade war because of the trade imbalance."

Nakasone also testified before the Budget Committee that the two countries agreed to hold an annual summit and an official visit to the U.S. by Prime Minister Nakasone and his wife, former Princess Mikiko, in October. The premier also asserted that he saw President Reagan's endorsement of a global-scale approach toward reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces aimed at eventual abolition of nuclear weapons.

The two leaders also reaffirmed the intent of both nations to spur the world economic growth, Nakasone added. Japan has vowed to implement an emergency domestic expansion program of more than 3 trillion yen after the passage of a fiscal 1987 budget and initial loans of over 20 billion dollars to developing countries. The U.S. has tried to reduce the budget and trade deficits and boost its competitiveness in the world marketplace.

Nakasone said Japan and the U.S. will hold talks on Japanese imports of beef and citrus fruits as well as on import rules on tomato juice, processed cheese and 18 other agricultural products. Also appearing before the Budget Committee were Finance Minister Shintaro Miyazawa, head of Japan Economic National Unity and Shiroshi Akasaka, chairman of the Japan National Trade Organization (Jatoo).

Miyazawa said the upper house hearing on expansion of domestic demand is important for Japan both domestically and internationally. He said the central bank has no plans to further lower the official discount rate from the current all-time low of 2.5 percent per annum.

Nakasone told Reagan last week Japan is prepared to cut short-term interest rates to stimulate the Japanese economy. Fukuda, the Socialist Party lawmaker, pressed Nakasone to shelve a plan to adopt a 3 percent sales tax. The premier responded that he will follow an obligation more to determine the tax plan's future through dialogue between the governing Liberal Democratic Party and opposition parties.

LOWER INTEREST RATES; NO DISCOUNT RATE CUT PLANNED

00000749 Tokyo KYUHO in English 0737 (JNT 6 May 87)

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYUHO — Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday it is not appropriate for Japan now to cut its official discount rate as the Central Bank has already fully relaxed its monetary policies. But Sumita said his Central Bank will further continue to lead short-term interest rates lower as stressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at their summit meeting in Washington last week.

Sumita made the remarks at a regular press conference.

Sumita said he highly evaluates the Reagan-Nakasone summit where the two top leaders agreed to make concerted efforts to stabilize the yen-dollar rate. He said the Reagan-Nakasone Agreement is significant as it reaffirmed the earlier Louvre and Washington agreements by the Group of Seven (G-7) nations to take concerted action to stabilize foreign exchange rates.

Sumita said the will of U.S. Government officials toward stabilizing the yen-dollar rate was not necessarily clear before the recent summit, but Reagan's agreement took away those fears.

Sumita said Japan had cut its key lending rate five times since the beginning of last year to an all-time low of 2.5 percent per annum, and the rate is already low enough.

The Central Bank is concerned with recent higher money supply levels, soaring land prices in the Tokyo metropolitan areas and rising stock and bond prices, he said. Sumita said, however, the Central Bank has been taking monetary adjustment measures to lower short-term interest rates that has not fully declined following the last February 23 official discount rate cut.

Interest rates for large-lot deposits and certificate of deposits (CD) did not fully reflect the Central Bank's key rate cut as commercial banks were trying to get huge deposits by privatization of Japanese National Railways (JNR) in April. The JNR deposits were transferred from the Central Bank coffers to private financial institutions. Sumita said he believes the U.S. is making efforts to raise short-term interest rates as Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker testified in Congress. Three-month CD rates in the U.S. rose to 6.9 percent on May 3 from 6.5 percent in mid-April and 6.25-6.3 percent in early April, Sumita said. Sumita said the current differentials of interest rates between the U.S. and Japan are sufficient enough to attract investment in U.S. bonds by Japanese investors.

Sumita refrained from commenting on the attitudes of Japanese institutional investors toward U.S. tenders for 10-year and 30-year national bonds scheduled for later this week.

Sumita said he hopes the interest policies of the U.S. and Japan would favorably affect yen-dollar rates.

The bank governor said, however, there is no specific target level for Japan's short-term interest rates.

GOTODA CONFIDENT OF CURRENCY STABILIZATION

OMD60253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO — Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Wednesday that the yen-dollar exchange rate will stabilize soon as a result of last week's Japan-U.S. summit meeting.

At the summit meeting in Washington, Gotoda said, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan reached a clear-cut agreement that a further depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen is detrimental to efforts to achieve an equilibrium in Japan-U.S. trade and promote bilateral policy coordination.

This agreement will soon lead to the stabilization of the yen-dollar exchange rate, he added.

Gotoda made these statements when reporters asked to comment on a continuing depreciation against the yen on the foreign exchange market.

The dollar opened at 138.85 yen on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange market Wednesday, down sharply from 140.30 yen at Friday's finish.

REPORTER'S DEATH CLAIMED BY 'RIGHTIST GROUP'

BD060623 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 (AFP) — A Japanese rightist group has claimed responsibility for the assassination of a reporter with the ASAHI SHIMBUN daily newspaper in a letter sent to the Japanese news agency JIJI PRESS Wednesday.

The group, called "The Patriotic Corps of Japanese Racial Independence," said in the letter dated May 3 that "we condemn all ASAHI men to death." It also said "Monday's execution (of the ASAHI reporter) in Kansai (western Japan) is our first action." according to JIJI.

Police are still continuing their search for a masked armed suspect who opened fire on three reporters at the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Bureau of the influential newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN Sunday night, leaving one dead and another seriously wounded.

Tomohiro Kojiri, 29 died of gunshot wounds Monday after he and another victim, Htyoe Inuhai, 42, were rushed to hospital following the shooting incident.

The letter further said: "We never forgive those who deny Japanese culture, traditions and land that we love. We thus condemn all ASAHI men to death."

According to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, the same group is responsible for setting a home-made fire bomb against ASAHI SHIMBUN's headquarter building in Tokyo's Toshiji District on August 3, 1983.

But details of the group are unknown, police said.

DFRF INDICTMENT CRITICIZES U.S. COLONIAL RULE**SK041532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 May 87**

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on May 3 published an indictment to strip bare the true color of the U.S. imperialists who have blocked the democratization of the South Korean society and pursued fascistization.

Noting that the chief aim of the U.S. imperialists in occupying South Korea was to reduce it to their permanent colony and seize it as a military bridgehead for aggression on the Asian continent, the indictment says:

In pursuance of this aim, they have adopted the fascist rule as the main form of their colonial rule over South Korea from the first days of their occupation of it.

Recalling that the mastermind of the fascist rule in South Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialists, it notes that they are maintaining the colonial fascist rule through puppets.

It goes on:

The whole course from the fabrication of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime to the manufacture of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime following the Chang Myon and Pak Chag-hui puppet regime patently proves that the U.S. imperialists killed or dismissed even their lackeys without hesitation any moment to prop up their colonial fascist rule over South Korea.

The indictment stigmatizes the U.S. imperialists as crafty hypocrites who pursue fascistization in South Korea under the cloak of democracy.

Noting that the U.S. ruling circles have down through history instigated the South Korean puppets into fascistization under the slogan of primacy of "security commitments," it says:

The incumbent U.S. President Reagan summoned the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the United States before anyone else after he was sworn in and promised "aid," extolling his "records" to the skies, thereby guaranteeing full backing to the military fascist dictatorship.

When the anti-American sentiments for independence rose to a new high in South Korea in recent years, plunging the colonial fascist rule into a deeper crisis, the U.S. imperialists have tried to mislead public opinion into believing that the "change of power" in February next year would bring something like democracy.

To this end, they put in the hand of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan a scenario of ruling-opposition compromise through dialogue" and sent the defense secretary, the state secretary and other top-class servants to South Korea in rapid succession, while changing at a time the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the chief of the South Korean branch of the U.S. CIA, to frame plots for the extension of the colonial military fascist rule.

What the U.S. imperialists sought in this was, among other things, to break up the opposition parties and democratic forces in South Korea and call a halt to the "movement for a constitutional change allowing direct presidential election" which is directed against the extension of the present military fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, with the mobilisation of a repressive police force hundreds of thousands strong in total number, harshly cracked down upon the struggle of the opposition democratic forces and students for the promotion of constitutional amendment for direct election and against the intrigues for permanent office and, in the long run, drove the "New Korea Democratic Party" into breakup by appeasing and bribing some figures of the NKDP and other opposition parties.

When the NKDP was split recently, the U.S. imperialists lost no time in making the traitor Chon Tu-hwan publish a "special announcement" stating that he would "transfer the power" according to the present "Constitution" as "constitutional revision through agreement" became impossible due to the split of the NKDP and "the political timetable is urgent" and that he would "sternly deal with" anyone against this.

This was a product of the double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists who outwardly talked about "democratic development" through ruling-opposition "negotiation" and "compromise" and backed the stay of the Chon Tu-hwan group in power and its fascist system behind the scene and a revelation of the heinous scheme to stifle all the democratic forces in South Korea at the point of the bayonet.

All the facts glaringly prove that "democracy" and "defence of human rights" advertised by the U.S. imperialists are sham and what they want is not a democratic development of the South Korean society but the extension of the colonial military fascist rule.

The indictment expresses the hope that the South Korean people of all strata will turn out undauntedly in the righteous patriotic struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and removal of the colonial fascist rule, looking straight into the crafty moves of U.S. imperialists who are brandishing the sword of fascism under the veil of "democratisation" and "defense of human rights."

DPRK, PRC WORKERS HOLD JOINT FRIENDSHIP MEETING

SK020541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- A joint friendship meeting of workers of Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, and of Dandong, China, was held in Dandong Friday on the occasion of May Day, a red-letter day of the world working class.

Speeches were made by Liu Liewei, chairman of the Dandong City Federation of Trade Unions, China, and Ku Kon-ho, chairman of the Sinuiju city, North Pyongan Province, Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Pointing out that the workers of Sinuiju and Dandong held a joint friendship meeting for the first time on May Day, the speakers expressed the belief that the meeting would greatly contribute to further consolidation of the friendship and unity between the workers and peoples of the two cities.

They said the Korea-China friendship based on particular intimacy between the leaders of Korea and China was expanding and developing into a new higher stage and expressed the determination to defend and glorify generation after generation the friendship and unity between the working classes and peoples of the two countries which have long historical traditions and have been sealed in blood.

Then artists of Dandong city gave a performance at the Dandong theater.

Silk banners and souvenirs were exchanged between the working classes of the two countries at the friendship meeting.

Workers of the two countries deepened friendly feelings, dancing mass dances and playing colorful amusement games at the Dandong youth and children's palace after the performance.

After the meeting, they all rose to their feet and sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-sung" and "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China."

Meanwhile, Sinuiju working people toured Dandong.

The Dandong city Federation of Trade Unions, China, gave a reception for the guests.

NODONG SINBUN ARTICLE ON CHON'S 13 APR STATEMENT

SK020854 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 28 Apr 87

[NODONG SINBUN 28 April Article: "Maneuvers To Remain in Power in the Face of the People's Strong Resistance"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: The struggle the youths, students, and people in South Korea are waging today is precisely a patriotic struggle to rescue the country and the nation and to reunify the country.

The struggle of youths, students, and people of all strata is being fervently waged in South Korea. The special statement issued on 13 April by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in which he declared the DJP's staying in power again under the current fascist constitution, has evoked stronger anti-U.S. and anti-government sentiment among the youths, students, and people of South Korea.

No sooner had traitor Chon Tu-hwan announced the special statement than approximately 500 students at Yonsei University in Seoul waged an antigovernment rally and demonstration on the campus, chanting slogans, "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is attempting to seek long-term power," "The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not fool the people," "The Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from power," and "Let us achieve the direct presidential election system."

According to reports, on that day alone, numerous students from 11 universities, including Seoul National University and Korea University in Seoul, waged violent demonstrations, shouting slogans that opposed the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for long-term office.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean youths and students was more vigorously waged on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising. On 16 April, approximately 13,000 students from 24 universities in South Korea waged the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle against the dictatorial regime and the United States, which supports the dictator. Following this, approximately 16,000 students from 40 universities on 17 April and approximately 10,000 students from Korea University on 18 April staged anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles and demonstrations.

On 19 April, thousands of students and people held a rally at the 19 April cemetery in Seoul to condemn the fascist clique's maneuvers for long-term office. They staged a demonstration, fighting with more than 3,000 puppet police troops frantically suppressing the demonstration with tear gas.

The struggle against the fascist clique's maneuvers for long-term office as also staged among off-stage opposition forces, democratic personages, religious figures, and professors.

In its statement, a religious organization in South Korea, asserting that a peaceful transfer of government under the current constitution is nothing but a mere change of shape of the present regime and that, therefore, it cannot accept such a peaceful change of government, declared its decision to conduct a signature collection campaign throughout South Korea to call for constitutional revision that features a direct presidential election system.

Thus, the flames of struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people burn everyday throughout South Korea. The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy consistently waged in South Korea is not only an eruption of the pent-up hatred and indignation of the South Korean people against the Chon Tu-hwan treacherous clique, which has attempted permanent power by trampling underfoot the struggle of the people who seek an end to the fascist rule and democratic politics, but also an expression of their firm will to not allow the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists the Chon Tu-hwan ring has turned South Korea into a land barren of human rights where bayonets and tear gas are rampant; into a forward nuclear base, the largest in the Far East, where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types have been deployed; and into a land that owes more than \$52 billion in foreign debts. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has driven the people into distress.

The puppets have refused all North-South dialogue, turning a deaf ear to the nation's desire for peace and reunification. Thus, they have vividly laid bare to the world their treacherous nature of seeking confrontation, war, and division, not detente between the North and the South, peace, and reunification. Furthermore, this treacherous ring has perpetrated a new coup d'etat in a bid to realize its maneuvers to stay in power under the current fascist constitution despite the strong opposition of the people at home and abroad. How can youths, students, and people in South Korea tolerate this?

The South Korean people have clearly realized through their experiences that as long as the U.S. imperialists — who have trampled underfoot the nation's dignity and sovereignty, illegally holding onto South Korea — and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique — which has sought fascism, war, and division under the protection of the U.S. imperialists — are left intact, independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be achieved nor can the people's existence be maintained.

It is only just that the South Korean people have chosen the road of struggle at the crossroads of whether they should struggle to end the colonial, military, and fascist rule or continuously brook slavery as slaves of the colonial and fascist rulers.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which has placed the entire land of South Korea under a state of emergency security, is now perpetrating brutal fascist suppression of opposition forces and other forces opposing its maneuvers for long-term office, while mobilising all administration organs into implementing its so-called momentous decision.

A few days ago, the puppet clique kicked off night search and investigation commotions at many universities. In the check and search commotions perpetrated from the night of 14 April to the dawn of 15 April, the puppet clique perpetrated the fascist outrage of arresting more than 4,140 innocent citizens.

This is a desperate fascist offensive to realize the DJP's attempt to stay in office again at any cost of binding the hands and feet of all political rivals and by threatening the people with bayonets.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's rude knife-wielding will result only in chopping off its own foot with an ax.

It is the firm will and faith of the South Korean youths, students, and people to bring an end to the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and, thus, to greet the new dawn of reunification. The South Korean people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is running wild to bring under control the crisis in its rule and to prolong its power.

CHOE KWANG AT SOVIET FISHERIES' GROUP BANQUET

SK060456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council of the DPRK hosted a banquet Tuesday evening for the visiting delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries.

Attending there on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Minister of Fisheries Nikolay Kotlyar and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

Vice-Premier Choe Kwang and Chairman of the Fisheries Commission Choe Pok-yon and other officials concerned were present at the banquet.

Speeches were exchanged.

DPRK OFFICIALS ATTEND MAY DAY MEETING

SK020746 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 1 May 87

[Excerpts] To mark May Day, the international holiday of the working people throughout the world, a joint meeting of working people from the city of Pyongyang and foreign guests was held at the Taesongsan resort on the morning of 1 May.

The scenic Taesongsan resort overflowed with a festive mood.

From early morning a great number of the working class and the working people from the capital, who, cherishing the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the eighth SPA, are daily attaining renovative successes in their vigorous struggle to brilliantly implement the first year's tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan, began to gather in the Taesongsan resort, which was thick with the scent of spring, to meaningfully greet the international holiday of the working people. [passage omitted on description of meeting site]

Also invited to the meeting were the congratulatory delegation of the Korean compatriots in Japan led by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, members of various Chongnyon delegations, and members of various visiting groups.

Participating in the joint meeting were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, along with the working people from the city.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Kim recording:] Dear comrades and friends, thanks to the warm consideration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader [chinsahanun] Comrade Kim Chong-il, we are now meaningfully celebrating May Day, the holiday of the international working class.

Availing myself of this opportunity overflowing with friendship and fraternity, I extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the foreign guests here with us and, through you, to the working class of the world. [applause]

About 100 years ago, workers in Chicago rose in a struggle against harsh exploitation by capitalists on 1 May. From that day forward, the working class in all countries around the world began to mark the first day of May every year as an international holiday to demonstrate the unity and solidarity of the working class.

From the day it first appeared on the international stage, the working class has always considered its unity to be most valuable in its struggle against international capitalism and has traversed a victorious path that relies on the strength of unity.

Because of the historical position and common interests, the working class of the world is united on a single front in the struggle against exploitation and oppression and for social and class liberation and independence.

Thanks to the struggle of the working class of the world and people advancing under the banner of unity, fundamental changes have taken place on the international stage over the past period as the world's appearance has been greatly changed.

In particular, socialism has escaped the boundaries of a single country and is now growing and strengthening itself into an indomitable force over vast areas that cover the eastern and western hemispheres of the earth.

Also, people in various countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have not only attained the historic cause of national liberation, but are now achieving giant strides in their struggle to consolidate their national independence.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country's working class and the people have attained national and class liberation and have erected in this land a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Our country's working class and all the people in the country, upholding the historic policy speech the great leader delivered during the first session of the Eighth SPA, are now vigorously engaged in a struggle to implement the first year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

However, the Soviet Union's policy toward the United States and the United States' policy toward the Soviet Union are not based on mutual respect and equality. The Soviet Union's policy is based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination, and the United States' policy is based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. Both policies are based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

The Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, the United States' policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. The Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, the United States' policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

As a result, the United States' policy, practice, and intention, the Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

In addition, the United States' policy, practice, and intention, the Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

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On the other hand, the United States' policy, practice, and intention, the Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

Finally, the United States' policy, practice, and intention, the Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

Therefore, the international situation is becoming extremely serious and unstable. The United States' policy, practice, and intention, the Soviet Union's policy, practice, and intention, and the United States' policy, practice, and intention, are all based on the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

The working class and people in various countries around the world have the important task of checking the actions of the imperialists to provide a new era and restoring the peace and stability of the world. This important task requires us to strengthen the unity and solidarity among the working class and the people of all countries around the world and wage a vigorous joint anti-imperialist, anti-imperialist struggle for peace.

We will do so by providing support for the construction projects and institutions of various countries, including the socialist countries, to prevent the imperialists from, through complete isolation and subversion, bringing the era of taking measures like these, and create nuclear-free, peace zones in the various corners of the world, but we also extend great solidarity to the struggle of the working class and the people in various countries around the world to achieve these aims.

We will, as we have in the past, inevitably vigorously struggle to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the working class in the various countries of the world, including the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries, to build a new, peaceful, and independent society under the banner of anti-imperialism, independence, and friendship.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

ADDRESS: House of Representatives, 1 May 67, 4:00 p.m.

[Trans.] The evening broadcast began with a prelude which was the most beautiful musical performance I have ever heard. It was a performance of the music of the American people, and it was a performance of the music of the American people.

But the real heart of the evening was the address, which is the subject of this report.

The President's address was a statement of the state of the Union, and it was a statement of the state of the Union. It was a statement of the state of the Union, and it was a statement of the state of the Union.

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THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

ADDRESS: House of Representatives, 1 May 67, 4:00 p.m.

[Trans.] Now, the 1 (MAY) -- From police headquarters received 11 people, including 11 police officers, and was in office in morning hours in connection with an organized anti-government demonstration.

According to police, all groups were picked up while gathering at a demonstration near a major intersection, moved to a demonstration area near the National Stadium and anti-government protests were launched. The student protests were trying to stage a major protest demonstration against the National Stadium, police said.

Police had caught several groups for 75 people, but arrests for the groups were postponed because their demonstration was said to be postponed. Security forces officers were found to refuse to arrest participants for demonstrating against.

Students' groups said that the students had planned to protest their April 10 decision to limit access to entering the demonstration area.

THE 1000 TO 1000 DEMONSTRATION AREA

According to the police, the 1000 to 1000 is located at 1000 to 1000.

(Note) The 1000, president of the opposition the 1000 National Party, yesterday announced that he had been in the 1000.

The second largest opposition party registered with the National Assembly as a 1000 representing group in the 1000.

It's argued that the 1000's National Party (1000) claims the number of 1000 members is 10. The 1000 National Party has 10/1000 members and the 1000 National Party is 1000.

Meanwhile, the 1000 will hold a national convention today to discuss the party.

THE 1000 TO 1000 DEMONSTRATION AREA

According to the police, the 1000 to 1000 is located at 1000 to 1000.

(Note) Security forces picked up several groups of 1000 National Party and 1000 National Party members gathered near the National Stadium and 1000 National Party members gathered in the 1000 National Party, saying that a 'demonstration' demonstration.

In the 1000, a group of 100 people of 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party is 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party is 1000 National Party. Some of them have been arrested since May 10.

Meanwhile, a group of 100 National Party and 100 National Party members were playing 1000 National Party at the 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party, according to a police report.

The 1000 National Party, saying an eight-day 1000 National Party at 1000 National Party last night, saying that a 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party is 1000 National Party.

Meanwhile, 1000 National Party has been held a 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party is 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party is 1000 National Party, saying that a 1000 National Party and the 1000 National Party is 1000 National Party.

USSR AND CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION ON AMTORGOS

AMTORGOS Headquarters **AMTORGOS** in Moscow 18th GDT 1 May 67

(Text) **AMTORGOS**, 1 May (**AMTORGOS**) — The leaders of the **USSR** and the **CUB** exchanged greetings on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

This document of basic principles for bilateral relations between the **USSR** and the **CUB** is a worthy successor to the agreements of 1957 and 1960, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and representing a solid foundation for broadening and developing fraternal ties and (more industrial) and cooperation of both states, strengthening their position on the international arena, under the comprehensive telegram sent by comrades J. Bateman and E. Hudson to Erik Smerech, general secretary of the **CUB** Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; and to Erik Singh, chairman of the **USSR** Council of Ministers.

The telegram sent by Erik Smerech to Japhar Bateman notes that the **CUB** and the **USSR**, together with the other socialist countries, in the spirit of friendship and cooperation, are making an active input into the cause of strengthening peace in the world and expanding the worldwide force of socialist influence.

Party and government leaders of the **USSR** and the **CUB** express confidence in the further development and deepening of close fraternal cooperation between our two parties and states.

AMTORGOS HEADQUARTERS TO AMTORGOS SPECIALISTS

AMTORGOS Headquarters **AMTORGOS** in Moscow 18th GDT 19 Apr 67

(Text) **AMTORGOS**, 19 Apr (**AMTORGOS**) — A large group of Soviet workers, specialists, and responsible workers who accepted **USSR** orders and models for their active participation in socialist construction in the country and great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between **Cuba** and the **USSR**. Y. Smerech, member of the Politburo, secretary of the **USSR** Central Committee, and chairman of the **Cuba**-**Soviet** Friendship Association Central Council, presented the awards today at **AMTORGOS** House.

Present at the ceremony were Y. Batish, secretary of the **USSR** People's Front Rural Front; E. Hudson, **USSR** first deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as E. Ye. Pankovskiy, Soviet ambassador to the **CUB**.

AMTORGOS FOR TRADE UNION COOPERATION

AMTORGOS Headquarters **AMTORGOS** in Moscow 18th GDT 1 May 67

(Text) **AMTORGOS**, 1 May (**AMTORGOS**) — The 15th Mongolian Trade Union Congress will begin work on 15 May. E. Smerech, secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, noted during a talk with journalists that the forthcoming Congress — preparatory work for which is coming to a close — is (more industrial). In the life of Mongolian trade unions and workers (more industrial) the work of trade union organizations and its activities in preparation for the Congress had been directed at the realization of the decisions of the 15th **USSR** Congress and fulfillment of the tasks for 1967, E. Smerech said.

BATMUN AMARJID AWARDED WITH SUBHO BATAR ORDER

00011031 Ulanbator MONTAUM in Russian 1330 GMT 4 May 67

[Ru] Ulanbator, 4 May (MONTAUM) -- Bugin Rajid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has been awarded the Subho Batar Order for his services to the party and state.

The high award was presented today by Jambyn Batmunkh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Present at the ceremony were comrades B. Sodnom, B. Altangerel, B. Molemjants, T. Sumray, V. Bagdas, B. Jamburel, B. Ikhinj, B. Lubsangdorj, and P. Damdin, as well as V. Gulub, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other officials.

REPORT

0000 0000 LIVESTOCK -- Ulanbator, 5 May (MONTAUM) -- Up to the beginning of May, MPR Animal Husbandry reported 7,763,000 head of young livestock. More are expected. Despite harsh winter and spring conditions, the workers of Ara Bangay and Bagan-Olgii have achieved a high rate of livestock survival. [Summary] [Ulanbator MONTAUM in Russian 1400 GMT 5 May 67 GM]

PRACHEACHON CALLS FOR THRIFT AT ALL LEVELS**DK051233 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 May 87****[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Increase Income, Reduce Spending, and Practice Thrift" -- date not given]**

[Text] Practicing thrift constitutes an important policy of our party and state at the present as well as in the future. The national economy is currently beset with major instabilities. For this reason, practicing thrift has become very important and calls for a large-scale movement by the entire party, people, and Army. It is important to observe thrift in combat, productive, and constructive activities; to reduce unnecessary spending -- especially administrative -- the use of state-owned equipment and property, the use of currency, and so on.

Along with issuing other major laws, lines, and policies, such as those on the expansion of production and promotion of exports, the party and state have published clear directives about the practice of thrift in an attempt to gradually overcome the instabilities in the national economy, thus firmly advancing the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

In the past, factories and industrial enterprises initially paid attention to economic efficiency in production by seeking to reduce waste in raw materials, equipment, and fuel oil; enhancing control work; and gradually setting forth appropriate targets for production. The sector in charge of local construction initially had plans and the supply sector distributed appropriate labor for each task aimed at increasing work quality, raising the value of the sites, and economizing on raw materials and labor. The circulation and distribution sector paid attention to improving the work of accepting goods from and supplying them to the localities, considerably reducing the losses of goods and equipment compared with the previous year. The campaign to have cadres and the people practice thrift also had made initial successes. Several localities have reduced wasteful and unnecessary spending during festivals and holidays. Many ministries and organizations have pledged to tone down the frequency of parties and luncheons.

It is normal for the phenomenon of extravagance in consumption, production, and construction for government purposes; the use of state property; and the spending of currency to be found sometimes in some places. But there are also some places which have not only failed to reduce it, but continue to increase it at an alarming level. The phenomenon of overspending by many ministries and offices at the central and regional levels remains widespread.

First of all, we must clearly understand that the situation of our country's economy is not very secure and that we cannot overcome this difficulty as soon as we would like to. Therefore, the policy of thrift of the party and state calls for conscious implementation and the determination of the entire party, Army, and people. All higher authorities, high-level cadres, and party members must set an example in practicing thrift for the lower levels and the general public to emulate. Parts of the financial units and banking institutions must work out active measures to create sources of income and increase income for the state budget, particularly income stemming from manufacturing, aid, grants, and taxes. At the same time, they must firmly control spending and resolutely reduce all types of wasteful spending and unaccountable losses. It is imperative to more firmly control the sale of currency, particularly precious currency, and resolutely pledge to reduce the spending of currency to import unnecessary goods and to reduce inappropriate spending.

Financial units and banking institutions must actively participate in controlling professions, property, equipment, goods, finances, and hard currency and in closely supervising the work system. Moreover, it is imperative to pay attention to granting capital to sectors and localities in order to help encourage agricultural production, forest exploitation, marine products, small industries, and handicrafts.

Because their capital sources remain limited, local construction units must concentrate investment money on the four economic spearheads, on the production of consumer goods, and on communications, silos, and important worksites run jointly with foreign countries. It is necessary to quickly complete all worksites still under construction so as to advance toward bringing them into service. Regarding new worksites, it is imperative to pay attention to the effectiveness and possibility of construction in order to include them on the list of most urgent worksites. Gradually bringing order to the work of finding investment capital and opposing the phenomenon of squandering is a must.

All industrial production sectors, small industries, and handicrafts must, on the one hand, research the laws and measures aimed at expanding production and, on the other, promptly spread and implement all quotas, targets, and criteria effectively to reduce as much as possible the waste of raw materials, fuel oil, labor, equipment, machinery, and so on. The Ministry of Trade must pay attention to organizing well the sale of goods directly to consumers, collecting debts, and reaching a balance on time together with the Ministry of Finance and the banking institutions.

Our administrative apparatus is overpaid and overstaffed. For this reason, it is imperative to research and review the network of cadres, making transfers and reductions in forces, dismissing elements unnecessary for productive sectors in accordance with the appropriate policy.

In order to turn the movement of practicing thrift within the entire party, Army, and people into a powerful and far-reaching movement, ministries and sectors must organize training courses to enable cadres, combatants, workers, personnel, and the general public to clearly grasp the country's current situation, to reach a consensus, and pledged to strictly practice thrift, thus creating favorable conditions to overcome all difficulties, actively contributing to successfully realizing the 1987 socioeconomic development plan, thus firmly advancing the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

VODE REVIEWS DK FORCES' DRY SEASON ACTIVITIES

BK040248 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 May 87

[Station commentary: "We End the Ninth Dry Season With Brilliant Successes"]

[Text] The dry season ends in April in Cambodia. In the last month of the dry season, the DK National Army and our people throughout the country have continued their cooperation using the 3-element force, actively carried out many activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and scored successive victories.

We attacked Kakaoh Township, Santuk District seat in Tang Krasang [Kompong Thom Province], the Vietnamese battalion position at Cheay Sbai, and the company position forming part of the network defending Santuk District seat; and attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks from Kakaoh Village along Route 6 to Tang Krasang. We also attacked Trapeang Veng Township and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks from ward No 1 in Kompong Thom Town to Srayov Commune in Kompong Svay District, liberating 9 villages.

We attacked Phaa Kraom Township in Kompong Chhnang Province; attacked and dismantled village administrative networks in Khna Chhma Commune in Kompong Tralach District, liberating 9 villages; attacked a Vietnamese battalion position at Prek Roes Village adjoining Muk Kampul Township [Kandal Province]; attacked battalion positions and dismantled village and commune administrative networks along the Tonle Sap River from Kompong Os to Muk Kampul. We attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Thmei Ti Pi Commune in Sithor Kandal District, Prey Veng Province; attacked and dismantled administrative networks in Kandal, Thmei, and Sras Chak Villages in Khsach Kandal District [Kandal Province]; attacked and dismantled administrative networks in Prey Rumdeng Commune in Srey Santhor District [Kompong Cham Province] on the east Phnom Penh battlefield; swept the Vietnamese and dismantled their administrative networks along Route 7 and below it, liberating 2 communes — Srange and Lvea — and 16 villages. We attacked Kanthao Township and dismantled administrative networks in Kanthao Commune, Kompong Trach District [Kampot Province]; attacked Kap Township and dismantled village administrative networks in Kev Krasang Commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province. We attacked a company position at Spean Slaku; attacked and dismantled administrative networks in Kong Pisei and Samraong Tong Districts [Kompong Speu Province], and Tram Kak District [Takeo Province], liberating 21 villages; attacked the network defending the northern part of Kampot provincial town, liberating 5 villages; attacked the command posts of the 303d and 286th Divisions, the office of the special force of the 479th Field Command, the command post of the 7703th Division; and attacked Ampil District seat and its defense networks; and more.

In these attacks, we killed many Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a lot of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel, and much paddy and rice stocks.

Another salient feature in April was the increasingly frequent activities by our National Army in Phnom Penh and Kompong Som. In Phnom Penh, we lobbed grenades and attacked the Vietnamese enemy eight times. In Kompong Som, we launched activities against the Vietnamese enemy five times. At the same time, we also launched activities to attack and dismantle village and commune administrative networks throughout the country and successfully liberated communes and villages. This has further expanded our liberated zone.

As for the Vietnamese, they have been in a situation in which they have lost the initiative. They have to keep chasing us and are further weakened at the end of this dry season.

So, our National Army and people have ended the ninth dry season with brilliant victories. We wish our National Army and people, as well as compatriot Cambodian soldiers and patriotic administrative officials, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, good health and continued cooperation in fighting more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the rainy season, which has just started, to contribute to quickly liberating our beloved fatherland from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CUBA — Phnom Penh, 26 Apr (SPK) — A delegation of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association left for Havana to attend a conference of responsible officials of socialist countries' friendship associations with the Soviet Union organized in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution. The delegation was led by Min Khin, secretary general of the KUPWCD National Council and secretary general of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1206 GMT 26 Apr 87 BK]

PASASON CONDEMNS U.S. DECISION ON MIAs

BK051114 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 5 (KPL) — The organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party PASASON today published a commentary condemning the decision of the U.S. Administration to give a reward of one million U.S. dollars to any Lao, Vietnamese or Kampuchean who could bring an American soldier to freedom, describing this as a deliberate provocation against the three countries.

The commentary says: After the end of the U.S. dirty war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, the governments of the three Indochinese countries in general and the Lao Government in particular have reaffirmed on several occasions that not a single American soldier is being detained in the countries.

The Lao Government has agreed to cooperate with the U.S. Administration in searching for the remains of its missing soldiers in various parts of the country in accordance with its humanitarian policy. Once again, the Lao Government and people renew their sympathy with those families of American soldiers missing in action (MIA). In fact, the U.S. Government is solely responsible for this matter and it should do its utmost to create favourable conditions for solving this question. So far, it is clear that the U.S. authorities always want to impose their own conditions in the search for MIA remains. At the same time, Washington is encouraging the international reactionaries and its allies to encircle the Indochinese countries and carry out sabotage against the peaceful construction of these three countries.

The paper continues: Obviously, the present deadlock on the MIA issue has been caused by the U.S. authorities, and their now provocative decision as mentioned above is another step aggravating the deadlock on this matter. The claim by White House officials that there are still American soldiers alive in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is groundless.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR CONGRESS

BK221016 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (KPL) — A high-level delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee led by its first secretary, Mrs Thongvin Phouvihan, returned here yesterday from Moscow after attending the 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol Communist Youth League held there from April 15 to 18.

The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Khamman Soumlilout, alternate member of the LPRP CC and secretary of the LPRYU CC, and other senior officials of the LPRYU CC.

Yuriy Nikheyev, Soviet ambassador to the Lao PDR, and representatives of the Soviet Komsomol Communist Youth League and the Free German Youth League here were also present at the airport.

In her speech at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol Communist Youth League, Mrs Thongvin Phouvihan hailed the great achievements scored by the Komsomol Communist Youth League since its 19th congress, thus contributing to the all-round development of the Soviet society.

Mrs T. Phomvihan reaffirmed the fruitful promotion of the friendly relations and all-sided cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, and wished the congress success.

DEFENCE MINISTER GREETS DPRK ARMED FORCES DAY

BK251022 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- General Khantai Siphandon, minister of defence, today sent a message of greetings to Vice-Field Marshal O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces (PAF) of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the PAF of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message writes:

On behalf of the Lao People's Army and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, and through you, to the PAF, my warmest greetings.

In the past 55 years, the PAF and the people of the DPRK, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, have scored many-sided achievements in the national defence and socialist building and in the struggle for national reunification by peaceful means.

The message went on to say that the LPA observed with satisfaction the achievements of the PAF and the people of the DPRK, and expressed its conviction that the friendly relations between the armies and peoples of the two countries would be further developed.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS THAI LAWYERS DELEGATION

BK231210 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday a lawyers delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Thongchai Thongpao, lawyer and writer of Bangkok capital.

Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed the delegation's visit to the Lao PDR, describing it as contributing to the improvement of the neighbourly relations between the two countries based on the spirit of the joint Lao-Thai communique signed in 1979 by the prime ministers of the two countries.

Phoumi Vongvichit also wished the delegation success in its visit here for the common interests of the peoples of the two countries and for peace, stability and cooperation in this region.

PRK WELFARE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT. DEPARTS

BK251024 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Ministry of War Veterans and Social Welfare of the P.R. of Kampuchea led by its Deputy Minister Duong Chhum left here today ending its two-week visit.

While here, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the republic, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and in charge of cultural and social affairs. It also called on Neun Somvichit, chairman of the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans, and held talks with its Lao counterpart for further promotion of bilateral cooperative ties.

The delegation was farewelled at the airport by In Kaosavang, vice-chairman of the national committee, and Li Hach, first secretary of the PRK's embassy here.

SOMLAT CHANTHAMAT MEETS SRV PUBLICATION GROUP

BK231208 Vientiane: KPL in English 0902 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (KPL) -- Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Propaganda and Training Board, received here on April 21 a delegation of the Su That (Truth) Publishing House of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by its general manager, Pham Thanh.

The host and his guests exchanged views on the implementation of ideological and cultural work in their respective countries.

Somlat Chanthamat, on this occasion, expressed his thanks to the S.R. of Vietnam for its all-sided help to the Lao PDR, especially in publication work in the past, at present as well as in the future. He described this help as a great contribution to the common interests of the two parties and states in the development of ideological and cultural work.

The talks took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere of close friendship.

CFV ORGANIZATIONAL DELEGATION DEPARTS 23 APR

BK241211 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL) -- A delegation of the organizational commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by deputy-head Nguyen Dinh Huong, member of the party CC, left here yesterday ending its week-long visit to the Lao PDR.

During its stay here, the Vietnamese delegation exchanged with the Lao side views on the party organizational work of the two countries.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its organizational commission, and other senior officials.

SALI VONGKHAMBAO ATTENDS JAPANESE RECEPTION

BK301052 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 30 (KPL) -- Teruo Kami Higashi, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Japanese Embassy, offered a reception here on April 29 in honour of the 86th birthday of His Majesty Hirohito, emperor of Japan.

Honoured guests present at the function were Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister for foreign affairs, Khambou Sounisai, mayor of Vientiane, and other high-ranking officials. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations here were also present at the reception.

PARTY ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK301122 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 30 (KPL) — The Political Bureau of the LPRP CC issued here yesterday a directive on preparations for the celebration of the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The success of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of V.I. Lenin led to the foundation of the first worker-peasant state in the world, the directive said, describing this event as of great importance in the history of mankind.

This triumph has illuminated the way and encouraged the oppressed people to move forward on the revolutionary path, thereby broadening and strengthening the socialist regime on a world scale, the directive said.

In the past 70 years, it continued, the Soviet people have overcome all difficulties and obtained great achievements in national construction and defense. They totally devoted themselves to defeating the Hitlerite fascists and hence saving mankind from the holocaust of fascism and facilitating the national liberation movement in a number of countries in Europe and Asia. It stressed that as a result, the international communist and workers movement has been consolidated and the socialist strongholds broadened, and colonialism and imperialism repulsed part by part.

Illuminated by the light of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Lao people, under the guidance of the then Indochinese Communist Party and the present LPRP, carried out a revolution, thus defeating the colonialists and imperialists, gaining independence and freedom, and taking the country towards socialism, the directive said. It hailed the effective support and assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Lao revolution.

The directive called upon the entire party, Army and people to take part in political campaigns with the aim of deepening their understanding of the Great October Socialist Revolution, socialism, international solidarity and the domestic and foreign policies of the Lao party and government, and fulfilling their tasks in national construction and defence. These campaigns should centre on the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the all-round achievements and precious experiences of the Soviet Union in socialist construction and its role in the revolution and peace movements, the Soviet Leninist foreign policy and other related issues adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as on the strength of the socialist community. The significance of Lao-Soviet friendship relations, solidarity and all-round cooperation should also be taken into account for this purpose.

The directive also urged all state and mass organisations to launch emulation drives in anticipation of this historic anniversary and the Lao National Day (Dec 2). A 17-member committee in preparation for the celebration of this event was set up and chaired by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the republic, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS MAY DAY ANNIVERSARY

BX21105 Vientiane EPL in English 0017 GMT 2 May 67

[Text] Vientiane, May 2 (EPL) -- A rally was organized here yesterday by the Vientiane branch of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions (LFTU) in honor of May Day.

Among those present at the meeting was Shanthou Soumiani, member of the party CC, mayor of Vientiane.

Chanda Shamsi, secretary of the Vientiane branch of the LFTU, addressed the gathering.

He spoke of the history of the workers' movement in the world and its development. He also recalled the heroic struggle of the lao working people for national liberation, describing it as a contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community and the peace movement in the region and the world.

At present, under the leadership of the lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Sayanna Phommvihane, and in the light of the fifth party congress resolution, the lao working people and workers have unceasingly upheld their glorious tradition and leading role in all fields of social activity, the speaker stressed.

POLITICAL STUDIES ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE CLOSE

BX21107 Vientiane EPL in English 0004 GMT 10 Apr 67

[Text] Vientiane, April 10 (EPL) -- A ten-day course on the new method of economic management was closed here yesterday. It was attended by over 300 cadres from various services concerned in the capital and some provinces.

In his address at the closing ceremony, Sali Vongthamane, Politburo member of the LPDR CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the Central Guidance Committee for Autonomy in Production, hailed the achievements scored by the participants. He said that the assimilation of the new economic mechanism was a key factor for the successful practice of economic guidelines as defined in the new economic conception by the Council of Ministers.

On the improvement of labour and wages, it was imperative that the labour productivity, production and management should be restructured, he added. The vice-chairman further spoke of the importance of the implementation of the policy on prices. He urged the participants to appropriately apply their knowledge of the new economic conception for the benefits of all economic bases in line with the party's and state's policy.

THAI-USA DOUBLE TAXATION TREATY DUE 4-4

MINISTERI Bangkok 18 APRIL in English 4 May 67 p 17

(Note) Thailand might be willing to enter its conditions for signing a double taxation treaty with the United States, but would need to be convinced that some gains would be made in return, according to a Finance Ministry source.

Talks between the two countries resumed in 1966 after a double treaty was rejected by the US Congress in the 1960s, and although agreement has apparently been reached in most of the main points, the talks are hindered over the provisions on "tax sparing" provisions. These would allow US investors to continue to benefit from their investment protection tax concessions while paying 40 per cent corporation earnings.

According to the source, Thai negotiators are pushed by the American American business to sign the double taxation treaty. It proposes all companies are allowed while under 40 per cent to deduct tax paid to Thailand from their 40 per cent liability, the source said, and Thailand is prepared to wait for appropriate laws of tax sparing to be in progress.

Alternative methods of reducing the tax bill of US investors involving their government's privilege or other political considerations might for the bill, the source said.

Earlier the Finance Ministry had been insisting on the inclusion of tax sparing in writing, a commitment from Bangkok Bangkok. Minister of the Ministry's Finance and Tax Policy Division, to the Thai economic committee in Washington DC agreed categorically that "as a negotiating principle for negotiating double taxation with other countries, the Thai side should not agree to a treaty with any country (including the United States) if there are no tax sparing provisions."

In practice, Thailand does have double taxation agreements that omit tax sparing. But in the majority of cases this is because the treaty signing took country taxation in negotiated terms for which Thai law has already been paid. Investors from those countries therefore still enjoy unaffected Thai tax privileges.

Treating with South Korea and Italy also omit tax sparing, because they were signed before it became a law and before the Ministry had a "tax policy."

The Ministry source said since Bangkok's commitment was seen, officials agreed that tax sparing might be looked for appropriate benefits.

The types of payments affected include corporate income, dividends and royalties, for which the Board of Investment allows tax reductions as an incentive to investors. The Ministry Minister of Commerce in Thailand argued that Thailand should keep the insistence on tax sparing because US investors are encouraged by other incentives such as the duty free import of machinery or the exemption for the production of export goods, or property rights and such payments for investors staff.

The Thai argument is that without a tax sparing provision the only beneficiaries of Board of Investment tax concessions would be the 40 per cent shareholders because the companies would pay less tax to Thailand and consequently deduct less tax from their unchanged tax liability to the United States.

Although both groups have opposing positions -- the Revolutionary Council supporting the President's plan for a gradualist revolution as best as meeting the demands of the situation, and opposing the President's support for the present revolutionary program of government -- they have one thing in common: both of them represent the same interests. Both, based on the common sense, the anti-revolutionary interests (Revolutionary Council).

Both political groups themselves and their members agree that the acceptance of both groups is the result of long, continuous negotiations between the revolutionary group, supporting the President's program, and the other group which between the 'humble and the strong' in the last against the right.

The difference, which have existed generally divided from public view, comes in the political program differences of the President's program under the 1960, the common sense and the acceptance of the 19/1960 group of being 'political interests' which is nothing but a common sense and feeling, the acceptance of the 1960.

The 19/1960 group has strongly opposed the Revolutionary Council of being linked to the President's plan of the 1960 (1960), the Revolutionary Council (1960) -- which supported the President's plan for a gradualist revolution -- and against the 19/1960 group, both of them are representatives of the President and the anti-revolutionary 'Revolutionary Council'.

The group claims that the Revolutionary Council was 'linked' by the President and the 19/1960 group has maintained itself in the 19/1960 group without the bringing out elements of common sense and feeling from the group and have been working.

Although the President has involved in the 1960 long before the 19/1960 group emerged, common sense the group will probably between the 'humble and the strong' shared a couple of years before the group was founded, then the President was able to afford to 1960 revolution.

The group said that through the years the 1960's program of working and maintaining themselves from the 19/1960 group, the group go on to the common sense is equal to the level of common sense, the 19/1960 group.

Of the estimated 1,000 persons linked to the 19/1960 group and anti-revolutionary, the number has probably dropped, and at present only with 100 people.

From the 19/1960 group, the number of government officials, who had been involved in the 1960 has been linked with the 19/1960 group, as their common sense and feeling was between the 'humble and the strong' which is a common sense and feeling that can be attributed to the President's plan in the group.

The President's support in March this year, however, indicated that the Revolutionary Council was in a state of disagreement in getting the plan of the 19/1960 group. 'The group wants to go back after all the good things that have been done. Being attached to the 1960 group working with the group, common sense and feeling, the group will work.'

Although these organizations also have a number of other bodies, such as the Executive Committee, and of course the Executive Council, the Executive Council is the main body, and it is the Executive Council which is responsible for the overall direction and control of the organization. The Executive Council is composed of representatives of the various bodies, and it is the Executive Council which makes the final decisions on all matters of importance.

There will be a number of other bodies, such as the Executive Council, the Executive Committee, and the Executive Council, which will be responsible for the overall direction and control of the organization. The Executive Council is composed of representatives of the various bodies, and it is the Executive Council which makes the final decisions on all matters of importance.

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For Ken Humphreys, this week's events are probably more serious. Although the general has stated that the army was involved in the Revolutionary Council meeting, doubts still remain because of the group's clear support for his call to retreat and implied his support.

The council's objectives and policies, an obvious attempt to draw broad public support, are seen by some to include communist thinking. By having his name linked to the group and its policies as soon after 9.9, Humphreys' comments that the RCL and Patten are linked and that Ken Humphreys had been "lost or brainwashed" by communists, places Ken Humphreys under heightened public doubt than ever before.

STATISTICAL OFFICE'S RESPONSE STRENGTHENED IN FULL

SECRETARY General RICHARD POPE in English 1 May 67 p 1

[Note] The National Statistical Office (NSO) was not trying to protect the Prime Minister or the Government from questioning the accuracy of an opinion poll carried out by Birmingham University's Social Research Institute (BRI). NSO chief Sir John Furber said yesterday.

He said a television programme on Sunday night explained the statistical aspects of the poll to viewers and was not concerned with the personalities involved.

Describing the study [Birmingham University] survey as "technically flawed," he said its data should be treated with caution because it could contain several complaints.

The conclusion could become "biased" if the data was not properly interpreted, he said.

Accepting responsibility for the statement, he challenged the BRI's claim that its polling was carried out "the same way as the NSO." "How could the BRI possibly know?" he asked.

Experience and understanding are important in conducting a poll that covers a wide spectrum of people, as different groups may "counterbalance" one another, making the result more reliable.

But the BRI's survey, he said, was taken mostly among government officials and teachers and lacked the necessary counterbalance because other groups whose views were of as much greater had not been polled.

For Prime Minister's rising popularity can be established only after regular surveys have been made to that effect, he said.

But the BRI had not done so.

He said the BRI did not want to affect the Prime Minister's poll for fear of prejudicing voters and because "the country's political front has got to settle." "Some people may say we are trying to get to a good end for the Prime Minister in our poll."

Dr. Furber said he would not mind if the BRI did back. "I'm not manipulating my personal views," he said.

ISI director Mario Goughanahan said the survey, the results of which were published last week, was an academic exercise and "if there were shortcomings, they were academic ones."

Mistakes are possible in any field, not only in statistics, he said. "Academic subjects are not static, they are debatable."

He said he had apologized to Dr Niyon over the telephone for the furor and said newspaper headlines could have sounded sensational.

"Personally, I respect Dr Niyon. He is one of the best statisticians I have ever worked with," Dr Mario said.

Hoping to clarify the matter to politicians, he said other university academics may be intimidated or even "bought," but "we are not."

However, he said his work was at times obstructed by university authorities or the Government and his team of alumni, ex-convicts and those who came out of the jungle were constantly under police surveillance.

He said his survey had very little impact on the Government and asked that it be dropped. "The Government should not be overly concerned. We were doing it in line with academic theories."

The survey made a comparison between Gen Prem and Bangkok Governor Chanieng Simuang because both are former and often asked to choose the next prime minister, people opted for Raj-Gen Chanieng.

Gen Prem's declining popularity has been caused by his limited achievements and particularly by an event in which a no-confidence motion was aborted on April 22, Dr Mario said.

He said similar surveys could be carried out once a month or more frequently if circumstances required.

COMMUNIST CPT SUSPECTS MAY BE FREED, ANNOUNCED

ANNOUNCED Bangkok DAILY NEWS POST in English 3 May 67 p 1

[Text] Some of the 10 communist suspects arrested last month may be freed under Article 17 (f) of the Anti-Communist Act, Special Branch police commander Raj-Gen Kasem Sangsri said at the weekend.

Four of the suspects arrested on April 21-22, were still being detained for interrogation at the Sixth Special Branch Sub-division on Botthasiri Road, he said.

They have been cooperative and posed no problems during interrogation.

Some senior, elderly suspects who joined the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) in the jungle many years ago had said they had met with failure, he added.

"Some of their opinions are very good and they are also patriotic. The only difference is their former opposition to democratic rule. Now they have decided to agree with it," said Pol Maj-Gen Kasem.

He said some of them may be dealt with under Article 17 of the Anti-Communist Act but this will depend on a committee set up to consider this matter.

Under Article 17 (7), interrogating officers are empowered to recommend who should not be prosecuted for certain reasons, which includes the belief that they were misguided or coerced into joining the CPT.

Such recommendations need the prior approval of the Internal Security Operations Command chief.

If approval is granted the suspects will undergo reeducation programmes for no longer than one year before being released on probation.

According to human rights lawyer Thongchai Thongpao, of the 22 communist suspects arrested on July 3, 1984, 14 were released under Article 17 (7), two cases were dismissed and six others were prosecuted and are still being tried.

AMENDMENT SOUGHT TO STRENGTHEN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

WHD50402 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 May 87 p 1

[Text] A new move is afoot to amend the Constitution to strengthen the executive branch as a step towards "strengthening the long-term political stability of the government," THE NATION learned yesterday.

A highly-placed political source said the government is working on an elaborate plan to push for an amendment to the Constitution through a process in which all interest groups will "have a say" so that the outcome will be acceptable to all concerned.

The plan calls for joint action by MPs and senators to kick off the move which will witness the participation by "qualified representatives" from various walks of life in the formulation of the draft amendment. A referendum is also envisaged to put the final touch to the change before the draft is processed through the legislative channel, the source said.

The proposal was recently put forward to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon who was said to have agreed to the idea "in principle." It has been suggested to him that unless the "ground rules" were improved, the executive branch will continue to face political crises. "This applies to both the present and future governments," the source said.

The source has this to say: "A Cabinet reshuffle, or a dissolution of the House or a coup is but a solution to cope with a temporary problem — but what then after that? Things will be pretty much the same as before as long as the root causes weren't removed."

Architects of the plan are aware of the possible criticism they will face but they claim that they are ready to argue that it is simply unfair to permit only MP's to move for changes to the constitutional provisions.

One of the proponents of the proposed changes said: "There are certainly good MPs but some have also bought their way into the National Assembly."

The source contends that a constitutional amendment through a referendum is not an entirely new method in a democratic system. It has been applied in other democratic societies before. The tentative plan stipulates that the first step would have the MPs and senators take the initiative to jointly organize working groups that would include qualified outsiders from various professional groups to discuss the amendment draft. This process could take as long as six months. The second step would be to put the proposed changes up for a referendum which would provide the necessary feedback for revision to the bill, according to the source.

He proposed that major points that should be considered for the amendment should be in the contents of Sections 6, 7 and 11 of the present Constitution. Section 6 deals with Parliament whereas Section 7 contains stipulations governing the role of the Cabinet. Article 194 in Section 11 requires that a constitutional amendment move may be initiated either by the Cabinet or MPs. In both cases, at least one-third of all MPs are required to co-sponsor the proposed amendment.

The new move has taken shape in light of a proposal spearheaded by House Speaker Chuan Likhai to make the House Speaker, Parliament President ex-officio through a constitutional change. But the campaign has been caught in an impasse due to the lack of support from Chat Thai Party. Except for Chat Thai which commands up to 63 MPs in the House, other political parties have pledged support for the move. But the senators are expected to oppose this initiative.

Democratic Party spokeswoman Suphatra Masadit has said unless the prime movers won sufficient signatures from all the political parties, the proposed change would not be submitted for consideration in Parliament. An amendment to the Constitution could be effected only through the approval of an absolute majority of the joint Houses which comprises 347 members in the Lower House and 260 in the Senate.

A large number of MPs have also called for a change to the effect that the prime minister must be an elected MP. At the other end of the political spectrum, however, permanent officials (including military officers) have called for the abrogation of the clause which bars them from political posts unless they quit their official posts.

A debate has recently been raised over a "realistic" constitution that would suit Thailand's present political conditions. Several proposals have been made including a suggestion that a government cannot be toppled until it completes its four-year term and the separation of the legislature from the executive branch — and that MPs should be barred from holding Cabinet posts. There has even been a proposal that MPs can be named to the Cabinet only if they meet certain qualifications.

Several controversial attempts have been launched to amend the Constitution since the present version came into force in December, 1978, but none was successful, except for a change in the electoral pattern two years ago.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1986, 1987 VIEWED

BKO50615 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 May 87 p 15

[Report by the American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand's Business Economics Committee: "Thailand 1987 Country Paper"]

[Text] Overview For 1986 [subhead]

For the first time in more than a decade, Thailand's current account showed a modest surplus last year. Savings of \$1 billion on its bill for imported petroleum and the growth in manufactured exports were the two main factors contributing to a current-account surplus of approximately \$40 million, compared to a deficit of \$1.5 billion in 1985.

The excellent performance in manufactured exports was due to several factors. An easily trained and relatively inexpensive labour supply, a dynamic entrepreneurial class and competent government management of monetary policy and the external value of the baht attracted new industries and stimulated older ones. Sports shoes, toys, gems and jewelry, and artificial flowers have joined the more traditional export manufacturers. Textile had a very good year, showing more than 31 percent growth in exports, with new markets more than replacing declining exports to the United States.

The first half of last year was a period of slow recovery from 1985 and it was not until the second half that the impact of lower petroleum prices and a weaker baht began to take effect. Inflation remained low and the domestic economy stagnated with low demand and resultant retail price cutting. Import substitution industries such as auto assembly had an exceptionally poor year, with car sales down 8.9 percent from 1985 and truck sales down 11.3 percent. The agricultural sector registered low growth due to depressed international commodity prices.

Political Outlook [subhead]

Since its inception following the dissolution of Parliament last year, the current coalition Government has faced challenges both from within its own ranks and from a well-organized, vocal opposition. On balance, these challenges have been addressed adequately and past policies supportive of business in general and foreign investment in particular have continued. Although there will be parliamentary challenges this year to the difficult economic decision made by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's government and possibly against individuals involved in these issues, no significant disruption or shift away from historical pro-business policies is expected as the country unites for the celebration of major milestones in the monarchy and the promotion of Thailand abroad as a tourist attraction.

US relations with Thailand have been strained over the past year as a result of US protectionist trade measures viewed harmful to Thailand. Protectionism will remain an issue between the two countries, but relations are expected to remain sound. Thailand's internal and external security situation is stable. Although Vietnamese incursions along the Kampuchean border will continue, they pose no real threat to stability and have negligible impact on investment decision by American companies already in Thailand.

Economic Outlook For 1987 [subhead]

Economic growth will continue the strong performance exhibited in the second half of last year, with real growth this year projected at 5-5.5 percent. Continued low retail oil prices and interest rates will reduce production and operating costs spurring industrial growth -- most notably in the more oil-intensive manufacturing, transportation and public utilities sectors. The services sector will perform well as government promotes tourism and wholesale/retail trade improves in line with increased purchasing power. The appreciation of most major currencies against the baht will be reflected in continued strong non-agricultural export performance. The agricultural sector's performance will remain weak this year due to continued soft commodity prices worldwide, stagnant production and continued protectionism.

Inflation is expected to remain quite manageable, with stronger demand increasing the cost of goods only 3 percent this year. Several factors contribute to this moderate inflation projection: oil prices are expected to remain at current levels; food prices will remain soft due to ample supplies; interest rates are projected to fall moderately due to continued high local liquidity.

Thailand's external account will continue the solid performance registered last year. The trade deficit is forecast at an acceptable \$1.1 billion. Exports are projected to grow 13 percent this year due to continued government promotion and the price-competitiveness of Thai goods. Imports will grow at a slightly higher rate as Thailand's oil bill increases moderately from last year, with the majority of non-oil imports needed for raw materials and capital equipment. Strong earnings from tourism and remittances from Thai labour working abroad will result in a balanced current account.

A surplus balance of payments in the range of \$1 billion is expected this year as direct foreign investment in Thailand, particularly from Japan, continues. This direct investment will be supplemented by offshore borrowings as the baht/dollar exchange rate is projected to remain relatively stable around 26 baht a dollar over the coming year. Foreign borrowings are expected to comprise a lower proportion of capital inflows this year than has historically been the case. The Government remains cautious in its borrowing policy and liquidity in the local market precludes the need to rely as heavily on foreign markets.

As a result of improved exports, lower offshore interest rates and several debt-refinancing schemes by the public sector, Thailand's debt service ratio (including interest on short-term debt) will improve to 24 percent this year.

Longer-Term Issues [subhead]

Despite the growth in the export-related industrial sector over the past 12 months, the concern over the growth in unemployment remained. The agricultural sector continues to employ about 70 percent of the labour force. With the land resource essentially fully employed, growth in the agricultural sector in the future will come from improved productivity. Essentially, this will mean that the manufacturing and services sectors will have to be the source of the new jobs necessary to account both for the declining employment on the land and the existing 200,000 or so annual additions to the work force.

During the next year, there will be a continued concern within Thailand over protectionism on the part of the United States. If realized, these concerns would have adverse effects on an economy which relies on the United States for a major portion of its export uptake. The textile industry which accounts for some 24 percent of Thailand's exports and certain agricultural commodities would be particularly affected. It will be necessary for industries affected by prospective protectionist measures to develop new markets and an alliance with business and labour interests who feel that they have been disadvantaged by such measures in order to develop a coordinated lobbying effort within the United States.

Industrial and economic growth has not been matched by an equal rate of development in the financial services sector. The interbank market still remains embryonic. Banks seldom offer fixed interest rates beyond three months and there is no long-term capital market or merchant banking infrastructure currently in place. Some banks and finance companies have experienced difficulties over the past years and despite legislation aimed at the divestiture of common shareholdings, the ownership of much of the banking system and a number of corporations remains intertwined.

The strong external account position of the nation has resulted in excess liquidity in the system. Nevertheless, real interest rates in the domestic financial system remain above international rates. A deliberate policy decision to limit external borrowing and seek foreign capital for investment in the non-traditional export sector has resulted in an improvement in the debt-service ratio, continuation of a conservative fiscal policy is expected. Thailand will not need an International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme this year as a consequence of the improved external account position, leaving the IMF little leverage over the government.

Under the new Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan, an enlarged role for the private sector is envisaged. Government steps to reduce the fiscal deficit include the slowdown of major capital projects and privatisation of some of the more capital-consuming public-sector enterprises. Delays are likely to continue in decisions relating to investments in major projects. More remains to be done with regard to clarifying the privatisation process. Occasional political upsets worry outsiders far more than they do companies already operating in Thailand. A more positive and more accurate picture of Thailand is actually seen in the steady growth and expansion of the economy.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Actual 1985	Prelim 1986	Projected 1987
Real GDP Growth (percent)	3.7	3.8	5-5.5
Inflation (percent)	2.4	1.9	3.0
Trade Balance (\$ billion)	(2.3)	(0.8)	(1.1)
Exports	7.1	8.7	9.8
Imports	9.4	9.5	10.9
Current Accounts (\$ billion)	(1.5)	0.0	0.0
Balance of Payments (\$ billion)	0.5	1.2	1.0
Debt Service Ratio (percent)	27.0	26.0	24.0
Exchange Rate (baht/\$)	27.2	26.3	26.0
Minimum Lending Rate (percent)	15.3	12.5	10-11.5

Source: 1985 and 1986 figures from the Bank of Thailand.

PAPER SAYS GOVERNMENT MUST IMPROVE PERFORMANCE**BK051245 Bangkok SIAN RAT in Thai 5 May 87 p 8****[Editorial: "Better To Work Than To Improve Image"]**

[Text] The television program, aimed at improving the government's image, particularly of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, did not seem to hit the right target because what the people and the opposition parties are attacking is the government's failure in administration and in solving economic problems.

The overall picture which the people see is that the government's economic performance under the leadership of Gen Prem has been a failure despite the many statistics provided by various foreign institutions saying that Thai economic growth is considered very good. Those statistics are an illusion because the growth is limited to only certain sections of the population, while 65 percent of the population -- the farmers -- have continued to remain poor.

One evidence of the government's failure is that although the export figures were high, prices of major commodities such as rice, corn, tapioca, etc, which are the lifeline of the majority of the people including those in the rural areas, have dropped to levels that have caused problems.

Another vague picture concerns major economic projects, particularly the modern industrial projects such as the eastern seaboard development program which emphasizes the petroleum sector and includes many industries in its network which is supposed to generate jobs for hundreds of thousands of people. The people have become unsure whether the government will succeed in the project since it has never shown them that it has worked earnestly on it.

Due to some flaws, there was no concrete conclusion on the result of the 5th national social and economic development plan which ended last year, making it necessary to amend the targets of the 6th plan. This causes doubts as to whether the government will be able to achieve the economic targets set for the 6th plan.

Moreover, the government uses the rural job creation program as the only means for spreading income to the rural areas. Appropriate catalysts for spreading income to the rural areas are lacking, and the economic growth figures remain an illusion because money has been concentrated mainly in the cities. Comparing the per capita incomes of city and farming people will highlight this point.

The government should take the points highlighted above into consideration and restructure its work, paying attention to laying down long-range groundwork, not just the short term of 2 years for which it will remain in power. The entire cabinet including the prime minister, must improve its total performance as opposed to such superficial things as visits to the people and opening fairs, which can be left to junior cabinet officials.

An attempt to improve the image of the government and Gen Prem by making television appearances can only come off as senseless and the endless prolonging of the verbal clash with the opposition. It will also lead to the assumption that the government lacks necessary skills and intelligence.

VILLAGE POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM WORKING WELL

BK050823 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] According to a report from the Army, the National Reservists Coordination Center which was established in 1983 under the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC], has been operating very effectively. The center now has about 500,000 organized members throughout the country. In 1983 the center had 130,000 members and another 160,000 members are expected to join this year.

An interesting project of the center is the establishment of democratic pavillions in the villages. There are now 240 such pavillions -- 17 in 1983, 34 in 1984, 90 in 1985, 49 in 1986, and 50 in 1987. There is a firm plan to set up 50 more every year.

The report said the democratic pavillion is intended to be the gathering place for village center members to coordinate their village development activities. Center members act as the core for political, economic, and social development at the local level. The center arranged its political officials and deputy district officers to give political training to its members. Training includes duties of good citizens in the democratic system, such as participation in elections.

Each democratic pavillion executive committee consists of 15 members who are responsible for the masses in their village, with the aim of improving living conditions in the village.

The establishment of the democratic pavillion is not aimed at using the masses for political pressure groups. The major aim is to develop the quality of the personnel at the local level. More new members join every year and it is expected that every province will have this type of organization. At present only strategic areas, particularly border areas, receive priority organization attention. The democratic pavillion project does not duplicate the Interior Ministry's village committee project because organization is limited to members of the National Reservists Coordination Center only.

NOV-AUSTRALIA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS**Presidents Pledge Cooperation**

OND41752 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 4 May 67

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4 -- The Vietnam-Australia Friendship Association made its first appearance here today with Vu Tuan, minister of light industry, as its president.

The ceremony was attended by Prof. Bui Nhat Giam, president of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and representatives of friendship and peace organizations and the Foreign Ministry.

A visiting delegation of the Australia-Vietnam Society led by its president, Senator Thomas Uren, who is also minister of local government and administrative services, and Australian Ambassador I.B. Lincoln were also present.

Taking the floor, Prof. Bui Nhat Giam stated that the founding of the association met the aspiration of the people of the two countries aimed at pushing up and developing the mutual understanding, the solidarity and friendship, and the economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the two peoples.

Minister Vu Tuan said he would do his utmost to, together with the association's members, increase activities for the solidarity and close cooperation between the two organizations thus contributing to fostering the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

For their part Senator Uren and Ambassador Lincoln qualified the founding of the association as a new development in the friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

Meeting With Phan Van Dong

OND41842 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 4 May 67

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4 -- Chairman of The Council of Ministers Phan Van Dong this afternoon received at the presidential palace Senator Thomas Uren, Australian senator and minister of local government and administrative services and president of the Australia-Vietnam Society, now on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present at the reception also was Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples.

Chairman Phan Van Dong highly valued the tireless efforts of the Australia-Vietnam Society, of Australian people and Senator Thomas Uren himself in the movement for solidarity with and support for Vietnam. He expressed his belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will further develop in the interests of the people of each country and for peace in the region.

Comrade Lien expressed his fine sentiments toward the Vietnamese people and his admiration for their struggle for independence. He said he believed that the Vietnamese people would overcome difficulties and make achievements in national construction and defense. He also affirmed that the Soviet-Vietnam Society would do its best to continue their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and make the cooperation between the two countries more effective.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AWARDS FOR VIETNAMESE HEROES

00041010 Soviet VNA in English 1543 GMT 4 May 67

[Foot] Soviet VNA April 4 -- Soviet associated professors G.B. Shvinnikovsk and G.I. Pavlovich, respectively former secretary of the party committee, and head of the preparatory faculty for foreign students of the Moscow Lomonosov State University, have been awarded Vietnamese friendship orders.

The presentation was organized by the Vietnamese Embassy in the Soviet capital.

On this occasion, the Lomonosov University presented the diploma of honorary professor to Prof. Phan Quoc Hai, director of Hanoi University.

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR APPEARS ON SOVIET TV

00050741 Soviet International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 67

[Foot] The Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Nguyen Thanh Can, on Sunday (18 April) presented his credentials to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko.

Speaking at the function, Ambassador Nguyen Thanh Can reaffirmed the Vietnamese party's, government's, and people's determination to consolidate and develop friendship relations and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. President Gromyko said that relations between the two nations are diversified and he stressed his belief that the friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will further develop.

COMRADE LIEN VISITS DAM AND CANALS

00051001 Soviet Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 May 67

[Foot] In early May, Comrade Nguyen Van Lien, general secretary of the party (Foreign Committee), paid a working visit to the Dam Binh hydroelectric power plant construction worksite. The comrade general secretary inspected a number of main projects and gave his guidance on their construction. He also visited the living quarters of the worksite's specialists and attended a meeting of more than 1,000 workers and specialists organized by the Da River Construction General Corporation.

The comrade general secretary noted with pleasure during his second visit to the worksite that the Dam Binh hydroelectric power plant, our country's largest hydroelectric power plant, is taking shape thanks to the spirit of selfless labor of Vietnamese workers and cadres and Soviet specialists.

Although any differences and shortcomings still appear to be numerous, the goal of having a more unified and coordinated approach to the study of the environment is being achieved. It is hoped that the results of the study will be published in the near future.

Under the Act on Information Security, persons provided with the Group's confidential data are authorized only if they are authorized by the Group's Information Security Committee. It is a responsible organization of Information Security Officers established and functioning in the Company, which will not only ensure a high degree of security of confidential data but also ensure that it is subject to proper management and implementation of various data security and management measures.

The concrete general university curriculum structure and methods are follows: On the basis of the basic conditions for teaching and studying, the main series expansion and extension based on the importance of the subject application as well as to expand the field of a training curriculum of application; teaching method of the curriculum of text books and notes. Teachers should be able to make a systematic approach planning to management and production and teaching practice fields as well as various expansion and extension; It is necessary to combine various the quality of the students as well as their own and their practical ability, interests and other factors. We think the two basic requirements provide comprehensive guide course to contribute to providing a new set for our national economy.

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(Note) In the handwriting of the FBI, an FBI telephone number is given: State Dept. Room: number of the FBI Foreign Consular and Consular of Consular, indicated via the number of the telephone number: Room: 1000 to 1000, number of the telephone and number number of phone, from 10 to 10 April.

The FBI further alleged a political program to provide a basis for the unity and unification of the European people's lives and objectives of programs to the end of European. They emphasized that foreign relations, international organizations, and international movements, and national programs and international movements of the world provided the structure and organized their activities and policy support for the European people's lives programs for their fundamental national unity.

At the plenary session on 21 April, after the President had made public a message of greetings from Vladimir Putin the Day, Vladimir Putin Day. Having given a speech in which he reiterated the consistent stand of the Vietnamese party, government, and people, the Party supports the Vietnamese people's just and constructive struggle under the leadership of the CPC, the sole legitimate representation of the Vietnamese people against imperialism and the latest financial imperialism agreements and for their fundamental national rights. He also stressed the important significance of the CPC meeting, considering it a symbol of the solidarity and unity among the anti-imperialist and anti-capital forces in the East Vietnamese struggle against the imperialist intervention and aggression.

During the meeting, the GDR delegation met and exchanged views with top GDR leaders on the situation in Palestine and the Middle East and on international relations. The delegation also called on and worked with Dr. Chubbuck, secretary of the Foreign Committee and head of the International Department of the National Assembly House of Nigeria (FND), and Dr. Chubbuck, Nigerian coordination minister, for the purpose of further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nations and governments.

On this occasion, members from the Soviet Union stressed the importance of the growth and development of their respective economies. He also strongly emphasized the growing role of science and the contribution to strengthening the scientific and technical base of the Soviet Union as the primary means of accelerating economic and social and for peace and stability in the region.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Further, the capital construction plans and funds have been closely supervised to prevent extravagance. The shortage of funds and materials at project sites, including major ones, still exist.

In some localities, projects that are not urgently needed, have been postponed, but in others, construction has started on some projects that exceed the construction plans and run up to billions of RMB. This tendency is that some is excessive and premature, although the scale of construction output is high, the scale of construction activities is still not equal.

The party Central Committee's principal request at the eight party congress clearly indicated: it is not to indiscriminately change the direction of developing the construction of production and transportation, to start construction too early or speeding up going, hastily expanding and change economic structure, and hastily and recklessly start some construction work.

All workers, localities, and projects with their projects and construction construction and construction plans their capabilities. Further, with the central government, they must take their responsibility to the construction of production and transportation construction and control to regulate the construction to production the construction program.

The results of implementing the capital construction plan for the past several years that all workers and workers, especially provinces, districts, and prefectures, should continue to check the completion of the five construction plan. There must be discipline, discipline, and attention should be given to discipline discipline to capital construction. It is a fact that the scale of building construction is still limited, so that construction the scale of production in planned projects. Building some projects still have some projects and construction to the construction and supply of materials, and still seriously affect the capital construction projects.

Under the present conditions and in the next few years, we should concentrate funds and other resources especially in the three major economic projects, and prevent the expansion to start the construction of too many small projects on such basis that construction under projects have not been planned enough funds and materials. The major requirements of projects that is determined primarily to the national economy is that the national economy including the structure of such capital construction. The scale of construction and the rate of construction must also be determined according to that the capability of the planned year. Seriously should be given to those projects to start growth and to start construction has been able to start to during the next reporting of existing construction.

Attention should be paid to small and medium-scale projects with a short construction time to order to during their effectiveness quickly and overcome the scale of prolonged material construction.

Along with expanding investments, it is necessary to strengthen the fiscal responsibility of workers for the results of investment and the use of funds. To fully localities attach with the structure of capital construction investment for 1967, the Council of Ministers has issued a decision to establish a state fund group to control the capital construction work. The purpose of this control work is to really improve the use of investments and attach the building structure is accordance with the economic construction and objectives and other regulations of the party and state.

The responsibility of all workers from the central down to the grass-roots levels for the national economy of the national economy is to actually improve the construction management of investment and to clearly change the proper use of investments.

Introducing Trung Thinh's book on culture and arts, Le Van Vu wrote an article in the journal: "The Party's Cultural Line and Achievements in Reality"

Under the feature on research, the journal carries an article by Ngo Van Thinh: "The Penetration and Appearance of New Factors in the Culture of Ethnic Minority Groups." The article points out the extrinsic and intrinsic factors that help new traits emerge in the culture of ethnic minority groups.

Next is an article by Le Anh Tien: "Today's Saigon d'Or and Way of Life" which presents mainly the struggle between the two ways of life, one being the honest life with a healthy ideal of living on one's own labor and the other the pragmatist and selfish way of life, seeking only profits and personal interests.

Comrade Nguyen Dai Quat wrote an article on the renovation of behavior toward work, mentioning one aspect of this behavior -- quickly overcoming the bureaucratic method of work.

The journal also carries an attributed article on the education of the youth.

In the "Ideological Life" feature, the journal carries an article by Nguyen Trung Thuc "To Talk and To Do," criticizing some cadres for not matching their words with deeds.

Finally, the journal carries an article by Do Thi Thuan: "Continuous Renovation: The Basis for Saigon's Development".

ONE SHALL BE BORN AGAIN IN BETTER QUALITY

RECEIVED Hanoi Bureau: Service to Vietnamese 1200 GMT 17 Apr 67

[HANOI] (H) (H) (H) editorial: "Youth Unions With the Study Drive To Enhance Party Cadres' Quality" -- date not given]

[Hanoi] The party organizations of our Army are currently conducting and will be conducting in the coming months the study drive to enhance their leadership and militancy, and raise the quality of party members. The lesson for party members is the necessity to conduct in each party organization various activities based on the duties and qualifications of party members to clearly point out the strong and weak points, conduct the critical action following criticism, and strenuously struggle in accordance with the requirement of developing the party organization and the contingent of party members to the new situation of the revolution.

In this study drive, the Communist Youth Union shares an important part of the responsibility because party development cannot be separated from the relationship between the party and the masses, and badly needs contributions from the masses, of which the core force is the youth union, the party's right hand and reliable reserve force. The youth union organizes: 1. the Army should make youth union members and other youths realize clearly that their contributions to making the party's study drive a success constitute an immediate task of the union and an operational scope closely related to party development. A healthy and strong party organization and contingent of party members constitute an important factor bearing an effect on the progress of youth union.

All youth union organizations should institute an action plan and program hinged upon the party's study drive. The youth union can combine this study drive with the effort to seek and understand the nature, ideal, and struggle objective of the party, and the quality, personality, and exemplary vanguard role of party members in the new revolutionary stage in order to give its views on party leadership and criticize various party committee echelons, party chapters, and party members.

We should overcome the tendencies toward saving face and acting out of erroneous ideological motives such as fearing to offend leaders and commanders which will not help youth union members' efforts to progress, or thinking that the recent criticism of cadres and party members was enough and now there is nothing new, or that more criticism would not help because following the last criticism some cadres and party members not only have failed to positively correct their mistakes but also have sought reprisals against those who criticized them.

Helping develop the party and forge party members constitutes not only the responsibility of youth union members to the party but also a challenge to the youth union and its members to prove their political knowledge, quality, and the militancy of young communists who either courageously participate in the struggle or remain indifferent and negative.

The new point in this drive for suggestions is to see whether the party organizations and members in units have actually improved or not and whether they have corrected mistakes or committed more mistakes. Speaking frankly, speaking the truth, and contributing views to help party organizations and members find out the causes of mistakes and remedial plans to overcome and remedy shortcomings also means mainly a victorious struggle against negative thoughts in the minds of youth union members in order to surge forward on the par of the revolutionary will of communists. This is also an occasion for youth union members to forge themselves on the chosen path of struggling to become communists who really merit being the reinforcements for the party both qualitatively and quantitatively.

With the zeal and attachment of youth to the party, let all youth union organizations and members and youths in our Army strive to their utmost to help make this study drive a great success.

GRIP PEST INFESTATION REPORT UPDATED AS OF 25 APR

END10100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] According to a communique of the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, in the past 10 days, young bugs of the third litter have been hatching en masse in the northern provinces; and with a rapidly increasing infestation density, they have developed into a widespread plague. As of 25 April, some 360,000 hectares of winter-spring rice had been infested, a 30-percent increase over the last reported period, with a density ranging from 300 to 2,000 bugs per square meter. Pest infestation flare-up has occurred in areas with a high density of bugs -- 310 hectares in Thai Binh, 370 hectares in Thanh Hoa, and 500 hectares in Nghe Tinh. On the late rice plantings, bugs are continuing to hatch from their eggs which number, in hard hit areas, up to 10,000 per square meter. *Aphelencoides oryzae* has done serious harm to the various rice plantings, especially the early ones; and rice blast has damaged the rice ear stems on about 16,000 hectares.

In Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces, rice weevil bugs have continued to cause serious damage. Moths of the second litter of paddy borers are appearing en masse; and young bugs have turned to attack the ears of the blossoming rice plants.

Meanwhile, in the southern provinces, brown planthoppers and rice planthoppers have caused damage to more than 4,000 hectares chiefly in Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh Provinces. In addition to this, leaf folders have appeared in the Mekong Delta provinces.

It is forecast that in the coming period, for the northern provinces, the infestation density of young bugs belonging to the families of brown planthoppers and rice planthoppers will increase and reach a peak sometime in the middle of May. The pest infestation flare-up area will increase unless timely prevention and control efforts are undertaken. Rice blast and *aphelenchoides oryzae* will cause serious damage to the early rice plantings.

In the southern provinces, moths of paddy borers will appear in late April and early May in the coastal central provinces; and young bugs will do harm to the early and main rice plantings. Rice thrips will cause damage to the late summer-fall rice.

All localities must therefore continue to monitor the situation and promptly carry out pest prevention and control activities.

LOCALITIES URGED TO STEP UP PEST CONTROL EFFORTS

BK050312 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] The Plant Protection Department has just cabled the following message to various localities:

Recently, a number of localities have not been really active in the prevention and control of harmful insects and diseases. Consequently, an outbreak of infestation has occurred in the young rice plantings of many districts with the pest density reaching as high as tens of thousands of bugs per square meter. In the blossoming rice plantings of some localities, insects are continuing to hatch; and the possibility of pest infestation outbreaks will increase in the coming period.

All localities are urged to closely inspect and guide pest prevention and control efforts on the blossoming and young rice plantings so as to give the best protection possible to the 5th-month spring rice crop.

VO VAN KIET ADDRESSES MEETING ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK051409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, on 2 May the Council of Ministers met with chairmen of the people's committees of the Nam Bo Provinces, mostly those in the Mekong River Delta, and with representatives of the ministries and sectors concerned at the central and local levels. The meeting discussed measures aimed at enhancing guidance over the purchase and shipment of grain to the north in accordance with the decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the meeting.

This year's winter-spring crop in the Nam Bo Province has been a successful one. Grain procurement in the region is receiving the cooperation of the local peasants. May is the best time for procuring, maintaining, and shipping grain. For this reason, various localities, are concentrating on collecting and purchasing grain through the application of positive measures.

In addition to the educational and motivational measures, the meeting set forth a number of key measures regarding the purchasing policy, transportation, and organization of implementation to satisfactorily fulfill this task.

All the provinces concerned agreed that they must fully collect the amount of paddy due as tax payment and under two-way contracts, that this can be achieved by bartering some necessary supplies, and that the purchase of paddy at agreed-upon prices and cash and other forms of payment should be promoted. Along with the paddy for sale, it is necessary to widely organize the purchase of husked paddy to increase the sources of grain and solve milling difficulties.

Regarding grain shipment, it is necessary to make good use of collective and private transportation force. Aside from the local means of transportation, those provinces having facilities at their disposal should actively assist in shipping paddy and rice delivered by the localities to the central government. Importance must be attached to improving and strengthening the cargo handling force at various ports and delivery points to ensure a quick turn-around of the means of transportation. Control work must be enhanced to combat all manifestations of negativism in grain purchase and shipment, to ensure the quality of grain, and to prevent damage by humidity and losses in excess of the prescribed level. The sectors concerned such as finance, banking, supply, agriculture, food industry, and the State Planning Commission, have devised concrete plans to closely coordinate with various localities in solving the difficulties regarding cash, materials, and goods so as to satisfy the requirements of this grain purchase campaign as best they can.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed the responsibility of each locality, especially the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, for solving the difficulties regarding grain supply in the north in particular and throughout the country as a whole. Only on the basis of their consideration for their kith and kin and their high sense of responsibility toward the country can the localities really carry out their duty of inspecting and re-examining their actual capabilities to contribute to grain transportation. In addition to the economic measures, the localities should pay attention to education and indoctrination work and bring into play their revolutionary traditions so as to enable our party cadres and members and our people in Nam Bo Province to clearly understand the difficulties facing the country in general and the north in particular and to contribute as best they can to the task of grain procurement.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet pointed out: The important task of the provinces is to enable the district and village levels to clearly understand their duty and uphold their sense of responsibility. On this basis, the provinces will bring into play the role and strength of the district level to actively contribute to the task of grain procurement. Comrade Vo Van Kiet urged all ministries and sectors concerned to work in close coordination, to make every effort to improve their work and business methods, to remain constantly responsive to reality, and to join the localities in applying general and uniform measures aimed at ensuring the best results for the current grain procurement drive.

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY-CSSR EXPORTS -- Hanoi VNA April 25 -- Goods produced by Ho Chi Minh City account for fifty percent of the total value of national exports to Czechoslovakia. Topping the list of the city's export goods are electronic items, clothes, leather articles and processed food. Each year, Ho Chi Minh City exports to Czechoslovakia some 2.5 million shorts, 3.5 million pairs of shoe uppers, and some 30 million assorted kinds of condensers and resistors manufactured by Vietronics (the Union of Electronic Enterprises of Vietnam). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 25 Apr 87 ON]

SOVIET UNION PROTESTS TV PROGRAM ON GORBACHEV

BK060158 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 6 May 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has formally protested to the federal government about a television program which is said to have ridiculed the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev.

A Radio Australia reporter said the program is the Dingo Principle -- a weekly satirical show produced by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC). Two weeks ago, a sketch on the program outraged Iran which protested to Canberra and also expelled two Australian diplomats from Teheran.

The Soviet protest was delivered to the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra by a senior diplomat, Mr (Yuriy Belobrov). Our reporter said Mr (Belobrov) claimed the program on Monday night made fun of Mr Gorbachev, the Soviet political system, and Lenin, leader of the Soviet revolution. Embassy officials are expected to make a direct approach to the ABC today. Radio Australia is the international service of the ABC.

MINISTER HOPES INDONESIA WILL RESUME MEDIA TIES

BK051049 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The Australian Government says it hopes media relations between Australia and Indonesia will be resumed. The acting foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, told the Senate that the minister, Mr Bill Hayden, had raised the issue with the Indonesian Government during his recent visit.

Australian journalists were banned from Indonesia in April last year following an article in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD newspaper alleging corruption in the Suharto family. Senator Evans said the prospects of journalists re-entering Indonesia were difficult to reassess, but that Mr. Hayden had been well received by President Suharto and the foreign minister, Dr Nohbhar; and the issue was raised. Senator Evans said the government hoped the groundwork was now laid for the resumption of media relations.

NEW ZEALAND**PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNS FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST**

BK060817 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] France has conducted its first underground nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll this year. Dr Murray Lowry of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research said the blast, estimated at 5 kilotons, was monitored by equipment at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands early today. The test was the 84th at Mururoa since France began a nuclear testing program in 1975.

New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, condemned the nuclear test, saying French testing contributed nothing to the safety and stability of the South Pacific. Mr Lange said the test was in blatant disregard of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty.

LANGE DENIES INTERFERING IN VANUATU'S AFFAIRS

BN0406606 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has denied that a hastily arranged meeting with Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, last week over Libyan moves in the South Pacific was an attempt to interfere in Vanuatu's internal affairs.

Mr Lange says New Zealand has a legitimate interest in regional security and will continue to discuss issues such as Libya with other Pacific countries.

Yesterday, Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Lini, accused Australia and New Zealand of trying to isolate and destabilize Vanuatu because of its diplomatic and trade links with Tripoli. [passage omitted]

FII**OPPOSITION DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN FIREBOMB ATTACK**

BN030319 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The opposition Alliance Party in Fiji has denied any connection with a firebomb attack on the office of the attorney general and justice minister, Mr Jai Ram Reddy, in Lautoka on Saturday. In a statement released in Lautoka, Alliance said the party believes in peace and harmony and has always ensured stability and respect for law and the people of Fiji.

The statement was in response to an accusation by Mr (Bhupendra Patel), a partner in Mr Reddy's law firm in Lautoka, of Alliance Party involvement in the bombing.

A prominent member of the Alliance Party was among a number of Fijians questioned by police about the bombing. Some Fijians have organized protest demonstrations against the Indian-dominated National Federation Party-Labor Government demanding reparations to the Constitution to ensure Fijian control of the country.

KIRIBATI**PROTEST LOUDED OVER SEIZURE OF U.S. TUNA BOAT**

BN030707 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Kiribati has arrested an American tuna boat accused of illegally fishing in the country's 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Kiribati Ministry of National Resource Development says the fishing boat named, Tradition, was boarded and arrested after a combined air and sea operation early today. The boat is due to arrive in Betio, Kiribati's main port near the capital, Bairiki, tonight.

Kiribati and neighboring Tuvalu have formally protested to the United States in the past week about repeated incidents of American boats fishing in their waters. But neither the American Embassy in Fiji nor the U.S. Government has replied to the charges.

The American ambassador in Suva, Mr Dillery, says an embassy official will fly to Kiribati as soon as possible to assist in the case of the arrested boat.

Both Kiribati and Tuvalu are members of the Forum Fisheries Agency which recently signed a fishing agreement with the United States, but the treaty is yet to be ratified.

VANUATU

PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED ON LIBYAN LINKS

BK041159 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 4 May 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Vanuatu has denied reports that it has received arms shipments from Libya and says that it will never become a base for Libyan terrorist activity in the South Pacific. The secretary general of the ruling Vanuatu Party, a man many see as successor to Prime Minister Lini, Mr (Barak Sarpe), though, said that Australia's concern over Libyan activity in the Pacific was illogical.

Press reports of the Australian foreign minister, Bill Hayden's, dash to New Zealand on Friday for talks with Prime Minister Lange, claimed that it was promoted by intelligence information on the arms shipments. Our South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, spoke with Mr (Sarpe), and here is (his report).

[Begin recording] [Watson] (Barak Sarpe), who is now widely regarded as the most powerful man in Vanuatu said the intelligence reports were just not true.

[(Sarpe)] Vanuatu has not received any shipment at all from Libya, of arms from Libya.

[Watson] Why would Australian and United States intelligence say that you have if it is not true?

[(Sarpe)] I think the reason why they stated this is because of our relationship or close relationship with Libya and [words indistinct] I can confirm that there is [as heard] no arms at all shipped from Libya to Vanuatu.

[Watson] Would you be happy to allow Vanuatu to be used by Libya as a base for future terrorist activity in the South Pacific?

[(Sarpe)] No way, no way. We will not; we do not support terrorism. We do not support any country which is involved in terrorism. So, if Libya [words indistinct] we would not allow that at all in Vanuatu.

[Watson] Is Vanuatu then prepared to support Libyan intervention in New Caledonia?

[(Sarpe)] We have always told the Kanak independence movement that they should work towards a peaceful solution to gain independence. (?The plebiscite) in New Caledonia is not [word indistinct] they are a minority. [Words indistinct] struggle is impossible, so with the (?thinking there is Libya) [words indistinct].

[Watson] Mr (Sarpe) says he cannot understand why Australia is so concerned about Vanuatu's relationship with Libya's Colonel al-Qadhafi. Australia has diplomatic relations with Tripoli and exports sheep to Libya. But he says no one accuses Canberra of aligning itself with a terrorist regime.

[(Sarpe)] I cannot see Libya, so far away in Africa, trying anything destabilising in this region. It is not logical at all that this argument [words indistinct]. Australia wants to maintain a dominant, neocolonialism in the Pacific.

[Watson] Despite reports of a \$40 million aid offer to Vanuatu, Mr (Sarpe) says Libya has promised nothing in the way of development assistance. But he does admit that members of his Vanuatu Party have been to Tripoli for training in political theory.

[(Sarpe)] The training in Libya is not like everybody says for terrorism. The training has been to look at their system, their political system, some areas [words indistinct].

[Watson] Has there been paramilitary training?

[(Sarpe)] There has not been any paramilitary training.

[Watson] Prime Minister Father Walter Lini is still recovering from the stroke he suffered in Washington in February, and some say Mr (Sarpe) is ready and willing to take over. But the secretary general of the ruling party says leadership won't be an issue for the foreseeable future. Father Lini he says is well and will remain prime minister. [end recording]

RAISING LIBYAN TIES AT FORUM WARNED AGAINST

BK050716 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, says any attempt to raise the question of Vanuatu's links with Libya at the South Pacific Forum will signal the end of the 13-member regional grouping. Father Lini says the forum, which will meet in Western Samoa at the end of the month, has no mandate to discuss the domestic issues of member states which includes Vanuatu's Libyan connections.

Concerned over Libyan moves in the South Pacific led to a hastily arranged meeting last Friday between Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange.

Australian officials say the Libyan issue is expected to be raised at the forum because it affects the security of the whole region.

In a statement issued in Port Vila, Father Lini accused Australia and New Zealand of trying to use his country's trade and diplomatic ties with Tripoli to isolate and destabilise Vanuatu. Father Lini said Vanuatu would not be forced to follow the Western line but would maintain a nonaligned and independent foreign policy in the South Pacific.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 5 MAY**BK051309 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 May 87**

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and his delegation arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a 4-day official visit to Indonesia. Speaking to newsmen on arrival at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Foreign Minister del Valle said he was carrying a personal letter from Chilean President Pinochet to President Suharto. According to him, the visit is aimed at strengthening friendly relations between the two countries and peoples in the political as well as trade fields. He added the two countries of Indonesia and Chile are united by the Pacific Ocean and play an important role in their respective regions.

He said his talks with Foreign Minister Muhttar Kusumatmaja scheduled for tomorrow will cover efforts to promote trade relations between the two countries and relations around the Pacific Ocean. According to the Chilean foreign minister, the two countries have a common desire to diversify exports, the volume of which is still low.

While in Jakarta, the Chilean foreign minister will meet President Suharto, the house speaker, and the Supreme Court chairman before leaving for Bali on 9 May.

KOMPAS VIEWS AUSTRALIAN INDONESIA MEDIA COVERAGE**BK070726 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 6 May 87**

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on signs that Indonesian-Australian relations have been improving, KOMPAS views as normal and logical continued efforts by the two neighboring countries to improve their relations for the sake of their respective as well as common interests. Similarly, it is logical for the two neighbors which have different political and cultural systems to have misunderstandings, differences, and friction. KOMPAS acknowledges that both Indonesia and Australia are committed to maintaining cooperation and friendship in order to preserve regional security and establish a peaceful and stable region in the south. The daily sees Australia's intensive efforts to understand the Indonesian culture, as reflected by its interest in studying this culture. However, KOMPAS warns the Australian press to adopt a wise stand on interpreting issues taking place in Indonesia in view of the free press system it is adopting. KOMPAS expressed the hope that in covering news about Indonesia the Australian press will take into account the norms existing in Indonesian society such as its values, custom, and cultural symbols.

SUHARTO CHAIRS CABINET MEETING ON ECONOMICS**BK060712 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 6 May 87**

[Text] President Suharto presided over a limited cabinet meeting on economic, financial, and industrial affairs at Bina Graha, Jakarta, this morning. The meeting was also attended by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial, and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana, and the ministers concerned.

Sumarto, Sumatra, state minister for national planning and chairman of the National Development Planning Board, told newsmen prior to the meeting that the government was studying an offer made by the U.S. State Bank to extend a \$100-million (loan). According to Sumarto, the current aid offers from abroad reflect the trust of the outside world on Indonesia's economic growth. Sumarto said the U.S. State Bank loan is considered soft because its interest is only 3.5 percent repayable over a 25 year period including a grace period of 7 and 1/2 half years. Sumarto reiterated the government will not accept loans which will cause a burden on Indonesia's balance of payment in the future. Such loans are repayable in less than 25 years and entail high interest rates. Commercial credits fall under this category. He added foreign aid is complementary to national development in accordance with the broad outline of state policies.

WEST SUMATRA LANDSLIDE RESCUE EFFORTS CONTINUE

JAH00010 Jakarta Domestic Service to Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 May 67

[Text] The intensive search for the landslide victims of (Pencalang) of Padangpanjang municipality in West Sumatra up till 1200 west Indonesia time (0500 GMT) today successfully recovered 51 bodies. The Padangpanjang municipality mayor, Dali Saman, told Subittinggi GDI reporter, Sul Ariffin Subitor, that the search using heavy machinery is still continuing to clear the landslide debris of rocks and trees which fell on Sunday evening.

Besides those killed in the landslide, a large number of the injured are being treated at Padangpanjang General Hospital while those seriously injured victims are taken to the Ahmad Subitor Hospital at Subittinggi. Municipality mayor, Dali Saman, said the Padangpanjang community has spontaneously made donations to ease the victims' burden, and at 2200 west Indonesia time last night (1900 GMT 5 May) an amount of 10 million rupiahs and 15 tons of rice were collected.

Sumarto, West Sumatra governor, Anwar Anas, when making a visit to the landslide location, called on everyone to do their good turn to help those recover from the disaster at (Pencalang) and Sungai Andab.

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LAND DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM

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Furthermore, they wanted the repeal of the Anti-Trust and Fixing Law, and labor representation in the cabinet and other decision-making bodies of the government.

One of these was granted. "It has been the compassion of my government that I must stop sooner than I can give," the speaker said.

The president offered them a package of benefits, including:

- = An increase in the temporary total disability pay for workers from the present range of 75 to 75% to 75 to 75%. Such benefits under the employee compensation program are now about 75,000 to 75,000.

- = Penalties for Filipino workers contract workers to bring home once a year as compensation for their services, limited to one of every kind, without having to pay income taxes.

- = An increase in the number of divisions of the National Labor Relations (NLRB) from 100 to 150 and the number of labor officers from 100 to 150.

- = An order to the Department of Labor and Employment (DLE) "to exert utmost efforts" to end illegal recruitment practices, ensure compliance by employers and their principals with their contractual obligations to workers, and prevent any form of exploitation of Filipino workers abroad.

- = Creation of the National Voluntary Arbitration Council attached to the National Commission on Conciliation Board to promote voluntary arbitration as the preferred mode of labor dispute settlement.

- = For the public sector, the immediate registration of government employees' organizations to the labor secretary and the Labor Service Commission, and creation of the Public Sector Labor Management Council to implement policies on public sector labor relations.

The NLRB officials smiled, however, for the speaker to finish her speech before ending it.

The leaders -- from the labor Congress, Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Workers, and World Federation of Trade Unions -- did not applaud the President's labor policy announcements nor shook hands with government officials. They also greeted the speaker for this. The Filipino Ship Union (FSU) (1 May Movement), a part of the ISUP, did not attend.

Only leaders of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which boycotted the recent tripartite conference and those from government employees' organizations stayed on.

However, TUCP President Francisco Ferrera, who is an administration congressional candidate, expressed "great disappointment" over the announced policies.

In labor law, last year, every policy announcement of the speaker was punctuated by wild applause from workers at the Manila rally. Yesterday's speech of the President was not interrupted even once by applause, and the labor leaders' silence was called by a press official a "loss for government confidence" to the May 11 polls.

Government official sounded misinformed about what labor really wants. According to Executive Secretary John Arroyo, the President ordered the CMA integration on a staggered basis because "this is what was conveyed to her as having been agreed upon by the tripartite conference."

Arroyo said labor Secretary Franklin Drilon told Mrs Aquino and the Cabinet that the CMA integration schedule was a labor-management consensus.

Drilon denied that he misrepresented labor's position on the CMA integration. He said he informed the President of the disagreement between labor and management on the mechanism and timing of the integration. But his staff people said he adopted management's position only with a revised and updated implementation schedule ending Jan. 1, 1967.

Petero B. Quason, ILOE and Labor Organizers, chairman, said labor leaders will meet soon "to develop steps to force the hand of the government" to agree to their demands.

These steps will include, he said, "concerted activities on an coordinated basis nationwide" by ILOE's over one million members.

"When the President was not yet in power, she promised to look after the workers, farmers, fishermen and urban poor. We are only asking her to keep her promise," he said.

He said the government "seems reluctant to really seriously look after the needs of workers," adding that "this cordun sanitaire around the President is composed of employers."

Mrs Aquino, before her speech, acknowledged the presence of government senatorial candidate Ernesto Corvera, who is also a WHF official. But some of the ILOE leaders clapped for him, and Quason said: "What is there to gush about? That is only to campaign for senatorial candidates."

QUASON JOURNAL OF LAND REFORM PLAN DELAYED

PHIL757 Quason City Sports Radio 750 in English 6700 GMT 4 May 67

[Text] The cabinet is expected to approve the details of the new land reform program about the middle of this month. (Civil Bank Governor Jose Fernandez said the delayed presentation of the program will cause the delay in the disbursement of the loans from the multilateral creditors. Finance Secretary John Gupin has received responsibility for this delay. Gupin suggested to President Aquino that she (lay down) the accelerated land reform program in terms of the land area covered and the financing needs. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund has set five major economic performance criteria the Philippines have to meet to draw the fifth tranche of the 257 million dollars in standby credits.

QUASON JOURNAL OF BUSINESS (LAW) NEWS

PHIL1153 Bang Bang 677 in English 1147 GMT 5 May 67

[Text] Manila, May 3 (AP) — An opposition alliance Tuesday accused since sides of Philippine President Ferdinand Aquino of using her name to divert earnings of state-run companies into their private bank accounts.

"We presume, in good faith, that the president is not fully aware of this wrongdoing, and that she is a victim of those in whom she had reposed full trust and confidence," opposition leader Francisco Tatad told reporters.

He said that Mrs Aquino should "get to the bottom" of the case and "assure the public that no cloud of suspicion hangs over the office of the president." Mr Tatad, chief spokesman and one of the 24 senatorial candidates of the Grand Alliance for Democracy in Monday's legislative elections, also claimed that a casino trust fund was being used to finance the campaigns of administration candidates.

He presented a photocopy of a cheque for 2.8 million pesos (137,000 dollars) issued on February 4 to Mrs Aquino by a state commission that supervises casinos in major cities across the country and in two Manila hotels.

The President's name on the space for the payee was apparently erased and replaced with the word "cash," so that it could allegedly be deposited in a private account.

Mr Tatad, who served as the Information Minister for deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos, said that he was shown the cheque by "very authoritative inside sources."

No immediate comment was available from the presidential palace.

ONLY EVIDENCE ON BACKLOGGED TO COUP ATTEMPTS

END11141 Queen City MALAYA in English 3 May 87 pp 1, 7

[By Sonia Dipanopill]

[Text] The Philippine Armed Forces may be fighting a "faceless" enemy but then again, this enemy could be staring it in the face.

For the past 14 months, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] has admitted "physically aborting" four attempts to grab power from the Aquino government. But it has also contended with countless other reported coup attempts, the frequency of which has led people to question whether these reports are for real or merely products of a "coup factory" to polish the image of the civilian government or the 250,000-strong Armed Forces.

Yesterday, military officials tried to allay some newsmen's fears that the coup plots being uncovered, mostly on weekends, form part of a military "paywar" operation.

Lt Gen. Salvador Nison, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, said during a press conference in Camp Aguinaldo that so-called intelligence information they received on alleged rightist coup plots was "orchestrated" by a particular group.

He spoke of a "telephone brigade in operation" whereby unidentified callers phone officials of the government intelligence arms, civilian officials and other military offices to pass information and details of alleged power-grab scenarios.

Other intelligence data on similar plots have also been gathered by soldiers from among their own ranks, Nison added.

AFF deputy chief Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita also noted some military men would talk to their fellow enlisted men about alleged coup plots, knowing this information would eventually be passed on to intelligence officials.

AFF spokesman Col. Honesto M Isleta had a more graphic explanation. He said members of the "telephone brigade" normally call a person with links to the AFF and tell this person of some plan or information, but later pretend they had called the wrong person.

The person on the other end of the line with the "sensitive" information now calls on other people who may have access to officials in a position to act on the information, until the information reaches intelligence officers or the media, who now circulate the information as fact.

But who would have access to telephone numbers of government officials and intelligence officers? And if some coup reports came from conversations among enlisted men, is there any point debating who circulated the rumors that would later metamorphose into "intelligence reports?"

By the very nature of these kinds of information, Nison said, the military does not give much weight to them. But while checking the authenticity of the alleged coup plots, the military also has to take preemptive measures just in case, Ermita added.

Isleta lightly refers to information of this type as "coup mors," and to their sources as "coup-morers."

MANILA BARANGAY OFFICIALS ASK TO CARRY ARMS

HE060151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GWT 5 May 87

[Text] Manila barangay officials and barangay tanods [guards] have refused to participate in the anti-insurgency campaign in Metro Manila unless they are allowed to bear arms. The barangay officials stressed their request to carry firearms even outside their homes when on patrol duty or in responding to emergencies. Under the scheme utilizing barangay officials in the anti-NPA campaign, they will not be allowed to carry firearms outside their places of residence. These demands heightened following the killing of NPA hitman (Mario Balano) Jr who was a leader of the anti-crime movement in Valenzuela, Metro Manila. [as heard] (Balano) was shot dead for four men who shouted, as they fled, "Tibuhay ang NPA" [Long Live the NPA]. Also prompting the demand for arms was the killing of Tondo barangay leader Eustaquio Alfaro. Alfaro was a known anti-communist fighter in Tondo.

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